THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 43

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands / FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 11.

Identification for Aliens; Russians Retake Medyn; 40-Mile Bay State Speed

The World's Day—January 15, 1942

Washington: Identification Papers for Aliens

All German, Japanese and Italian aliens were ordered by Attorney General Biddle to apply for special identification certificates; those in eight western States were directed to apply between Feb. 2 and 7 and those residing elsewhere between Feb. 9 and 28.

Congressional action was completed by the House on legislation for universal daylight saving time to advance all clocks in the nation by one hour 20 days after President Roosevelt signs the bill.

A new blacklist of 1,800 firms doing business with Axis nations and located in Sweden, Turkey, Switzerland, Spain, and Portugal was announced by the State Department. [Financial Page.]

Administration supporters in the Senate said they intend to keep the Smith anti-strike bill, passed by the House, in committee until the President's new War Labor Board has had an opportunity to prove its effectiveness in preventing strikes.

A revised housing bill, passed by the Senate and sent back to the House, authorized expenditure of $300,000,000 for housing and $150,000,000 for community facilities in areas where there has been an influx of defense workers.

Hubertus Van Mook, Lieutenant Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, arrived by plane in the Capital for a series of conferences on collaboration of British, Dutch and American activities in the Southwestern Pacific.

Many millions of dollars worth of United States assets in the Philippines were destroyed or removed to prevent them from seizure by the Japanese, the Treasury reported.

Charles A. Lindbergh will not return to the Army Air Corps for the present but will engage in research in a commertial project important to the War Department, Secretary Stimson disclosed.

Russia: Medyn Recaptured by Russians

Russian forces report the recapture of Medyn and other settlements, fighting knee-deep in snow, in the Mozhaisk sector, leaving an opening of about 70 miles through which the Germans at Mozhaisk can retreat if necessary. [Page 6.]

Fresh attacks in the Crimea, in which the garrison of Sevastopol joined, were reported by Moscow to be forcing the Germans back toward the Isthmus of Perekop.

New England: Goodwin Wants 40-Mile Speed

Speed limit of 40 miles an hour in Massachusetts was advocated by Registrar Goodwin to save tires. [Page 2.]

Shortages, like the tire and car scarcity, are expected to produce drastic changes in finances and functions of local government. [Page 2.]

Governor Saltonstall aroused protests by tax groups by proposing pay increase for Massachusetts State employees. [Page 1.]

Five members of a seven-man crew of a twin-motored Army bomber were rescued after crashing on a mountainside near North Woodstock, N. H. [Page 2.]

Proposed increase in railroad rates was assailed by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. [Page 5.]

Ordnance production in New England has been greatly spurred, Deputy District Chief of Boston Ordnance District reported. [Page 5.]

Air and Sea: Hamburg, Emden, Rotterdam Raided

A large RAF force bombed Hamburg, setting fires in docks and shipyards, the British announced, adding that Emden and Rotterdam were also bombed.

British fatalities resulting from air raids during December were officially announced as 34 persons.

Polish submarine Sokol was disclosed in a Polish communiqué from London to have torpedoed an Axis armed cruiser and a destroyer and three supply ships during October and November.

In the Balkans: Greek-Yugoslav Pact Signed

Greek-Yugoslav union, linking defense, foreign policy and foreign trade of the two countries was signed in London by King George of Greece and King Peter of Yugoslavia. [Pages 1 and 7.]

Basis of Balkan Union was regarded as having been laid by the bipartite accord, since other Balkan nations are invited to adhere to the agreement.

War in the Pacific: Singapore Bombed

Southwest Pacific

Relays of planes of the Dutch and British Air Forces attempted to drive off Japanese air attacks on Singapore the British admitted, indicating that sizable attacks were in progress. [Page 9.]

Japan bombed Ambon in the Netherlands East Indies, while Tokyo claimed that its forces in Malaya had crossed into Johore Province, bordering Singapore and the only one of the nine Federated Malay States which had not been penetrated by Japanese forces.

From Inside of Germany: Chance of Revolt Held Slight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Jan. 15—One of the first objective eyewitness accounts of Germany in recent weeks was given in an interview here last night by an American radio commentator who crossed the German frontier Dec. 7. He stressed two vital points: first, for the first time since the outbreak of the war the German people are aware of the possibility of defeat, and, second, it is futile to believe that Germany is on the verge of revolution or internal disruption.

"Germany today does not fear Britain and America," he says. "Their whole anxiety is centered in Russia and Poland. All Germans know now the appalling losses on the Eastern Front, which have forced the German press to change its tactics and speak honestly for the first time in eight years.

"Germany prepared winter clothing for an army of occupation of 1,000,000 men, but, contrary to

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Thursday, January 15, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Christian Science Shortwave Programs	20
Connecticut Letter	4
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22
Entertainment Timetable	11
Financial Page	16-18
For Young People	14
Local Arts and Theater Page	11
Radiocast Programs of Christian Science	4
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	15
The Home Forum	12
"The harmony of Science" (With German Translation)	
Women's Club Activities	4
Wonders of Research	8

Weather Predictions

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

38 Crewmen Of Torpedoed Tanker Saved

Survivors of submarine attack off coast taken to Newport — Two are missing.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 15—While Navy ships cut swiftly through Atlantic waters close to the New England coast today hunting the enemy submarine that sent three torpedoes into the Panamanian oil tanker Norness, 100 miles off Long Island, at 1:20 a. m. yesterday, and Navy planes searched from the skies, 37 of the 38 survivors of the vessel were questioned by Immigration officials at the Naval Torpedo Station.

The other survivor remained at the Naval Hospital.

Rear Admiral Edward C. Kalbfus, Commander of the Newport Naval Base, who talked to newspapermen today in the library of the Newport Naval War College, said that Nils Mickalsen was the only survivor seriously injured.

Other rescued men were described by the Admiral as in "good shape," as he disclosed that the submarine attack on the Norness had resulted in the loss of two men—revising an earlier Navy estimate that only one member of the crew was missing.

No Press Interviews

"The men had been wallowing around in the water for some time in fuel oil," Admiral Kalbfus said and explained that no press interviews were being allowed with survivors for the time being because his first concern was their health and comfort.

This afternoon, however, 37 of the 38 survivors were being interviewed at the Naval Torpedo Station by immigration officials.

The Norness still was partly afloat today, her bow sticking out of water.

Telling the story of the attack, the naval officer disclosed that the enemy submarine had circled the tanker, which was loaded with fuel oil, sending two torpedoes into her port side and one into the starboard.

Magnus Isaksen, skipper of the Malvina B. which rescued Harold Hansen, Captain of the Panamanian Tanker, and seven of the crew, quoted the Captain as saying that "not until we were hit by the second torpedo did we realize we were being attacked by a submarine."

He said that Captain Hansen was "apparently quite casual about the affair. The tanker's master told me," he stated, "that the sub stayed on top while firing three torpedoes at regular intervals into the tanker.

Floating Object Sighted

"We on the Malvina B. were fishing about 2:30 yesterday afternoon," Captain Isaksen continued. "We noticed there was something floating in the distance. As we got nearer, we saw it was a lifeboat in

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Warships hunt submarine that torpedoed tanker: Page 2.

Sloan Asserts U. S. Industry Can Meet Demands to Win War

American industry is qualified to meet all industrial demands necessary to win the war but it must be supported in this task by the entire economy of the nation, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors Corporation, declared in an address today before 650 business executives attending the year's luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Saying that the United States can produce more war materials than any other nation, Mr. Sloan said, "I am sure that if we can hold the lines a reasonable time longer, we are going to win the war."

The longer the war goes on, the more difficult it is going to be for industry to get back to a free enterprise basis after peace comes, he pointed out.

"We need all the great ability we have to plan this after-the-war transition," he said. "The most important thing must be recognition by industry of what its postwar responsibilites are. Industry will be challenged on an entirely different basis than ever before. It must devise ways and means to keep the complete resources of the nation at work.

"Running industry at half capacity when peace comes will be definitely out."

Regarding General Motors, Mr. Sloan added, "We are now ahead of schedule on every contract we have. Our biggest output heretofore has been $2,500,000,000 a year. We are now called upon to double our capacity and to make products which ordinarily we do not make and in many instances articles that we never before have made."

One of the most hazardous developments of the conversion of the automobile industry to war production, he declared anent the much debated Reuther plan, lay in the "attempt of the Congress of Industrial Organizations to set up a type of thing tending to divide the responsibility of management."

"It is a step toward the socialization of industry, and a dangerous thing," he continued.

Full responsibility of management should be up to management, Mr. Sloan said, just the same as full responsibility of labor management should be up to labor.

Mr. Sloan praised the President's decision to have one-man control of the war economy.

"I would like to see the entire war economy center around Donald M. Nelson, including the placing of

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Pay Rises for State Workers Are Advocated by Saltonstall

Less than one hour after Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced today at a United War Fund luncheon in the Hotel Statler that he is an advocate of pay increases for all State employees to meet rising living costs, realty interests warned that property owners would again be "the goats" in the ensuing search for revenues to maintain the living standards of Government officials.

The Governor revealed his stand on pay increases for the first time at the opening luncheon of the State House group in the war fund drive, saying that he would recommend such legislation at the special session of the Legislature called by him for Jan. 26. There were many department heads and State solicitors at the meeting.

Well founded rumors circulating around the State House today held that the pay increases would approximate 5 to 10 per cent.

Lining up against the Governor's proposals this morning the Boston Real Estate Exchange and the Massachusetts Taxpayers Association warned that cities and towns might follow the example of the State in increasing salaries of local officials. A general 10 per cent pay rise throughout the State it was pointed out, would add $2 per $1,000 valuation to all real estate tax rates.

While the Governor succeeded in his purpose of "resting the minds of State officials on this one point" meaning pay rises to offset "the tremendous increase in living costs" he caused considerable disturbance in the minds of realty men whose clients already face prospects of increased living costs, plus the burdens of paying higher salaries to government employees.

Said the Governor: "Specific recommendations will be made to the legislature which, I trust, will be confined to the war emergency." He considered the issue of salary increases within the category of the war emergency.

New World Charts Course in War; U. S. Sub Sinks Japanese Liner; Greeks-Yugoslavs Sign Union Pact

Truman report assails OPM and dollar-a-year men as inefficient and selfish.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Elimination of the system of "dollar-a-year" men in defense and closer congressional scrutiny of the acts of all defense agencies and of the War and Navy Departments are urged as vitally necessary in the sweeping report issued today by the Special Senate Committee investigating the national defense program.

Charging that the country's productive effort has fallen far short of what might have been expected, the Committee lays the heaviest blame at the door of the Office of Production Management, although also strongly criticizing the Government, labor and industry.

At the same time, the Committee's investigations have led it to believe that "the war and defense program not only will produce sufficient supplies for the defense of the nation but that it will produce supplies enough to enable the United States to take the offensive and to win the war."

"Carelessness and inefficiency have already cost us a great deal and, if continued, can cost us much more, even though in the long run we will win the war because of the sheer extent of our resources."

Inefficiency and Selfishness

Summarizing its findings, the Committee declares it has uncovered "numerous instances of gross inefficiency and still more instances where the private interests of those concerned have hindered and delayed the defense program."

In recommending that a continuous check on the activities of all defense agencies be maintained at all times, the report reveals that on many occasions it has found proof that the fear of public scrutiny "has already prevented the doing of many things which otherwise might have been done."

Extremely critical of the OPM and the "dollar-a-year" men who head it, the report alleges that "its record has not been impressive; its mistakes of commission have been legion; and its mistakes of omission have been even greater."

This it attributes, not so much due to a lack of power or authority on the part of the OPM as to its "failure to perform the functions for which it was created."

In this regard, the Committee, which is headed by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, denies that the OPM's dereliction can be laid at the door of insufficient authority, asserting that "neither the President nor the Congress has

Continued on Page 20, Column 7

Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Basis of New Balkan Union

Yugoslavia and Greece, with their frontiers as they were prior to German occupation. Figures indicate present splitting of the two countries. (1) Territory taken over by Italy; (2) Territory occupied by Germany; (3) By Hungary; (4) By Bulgaria. The new union would envisage a return to preinvasion frontiers. Insets: Upper, King George of Greece; lower, King Peter of Yugoslavia.

Postwar Balkan Union Pledged by Two Nations

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 15—An agreement between Greece and Yugoslavia for a union between the two countries, which was signed at the Foreign Office here today, marks a significant step toward a new order in Europe.

The Greek-Yugoslav union, effected by King George of Greece and King Peter of Yugoslavia, unites the two countries in foreign policy and foreign trade and "presents the general foundations for the organization of a Balkan Union." This movement toward collective action is particularly welcomed here in that the agreement, to which other Balkan states are invited to adhere, comes from the Balkans, the traditional flash-point of European wars.

With progress being reported here in plans for a Czech-Polish confederation, which was agreed to in principle more than a year ago, blueprints for postwar Europe are being filled in.

King George of Greece and King Peter of Yugoslavia, at a celebration lunch here, pledged "indestructible friendship" between their two peoples—a friendship which, it was pointed out, has been greatly deepened and strengthened by the terrible happenings of the present war.

The new agreement provides various organs for co-operation. A political organ will co-ordinate foreign policy. An economic and financial organ will evolve a customs union. The military organ will develop a system of joint military action, a common plan of defense, and a common type of armament.

To act as the servant of these three organs there is to be a permanent secretariat. It will be working permanently, doing spade work for the organs and seeing that their decisions are carried out.

While foreign affairs experts here hail the Balkan union as a most hopeful gesture for the future, it is pointed out that the agreement is somewhat academic for the present. It cannot be ratified at present by the Greek and Yugoslav peoples' representatives.

Good will and a desire for co-operation between the peoples concerned is recognized as even more important than documents of agreement between governments.

It is confidently expected, however, that common experiences and sufferings under Nazi domination will prompt Europe's smaller nations to new efforts after the war to end their differences and to co-operate. The Balkan union is one of the early signs of that new feeling, but it would be premature to see the Balkan union as necessarily a definite step toward a European federation.

But in judging federation prospects, one becomes increasingly aware of the necessity for finding an objective line between the over optimism of theorists and the cynical pessimism of official diplomacy.

Yugoslavia: will shift ease tension? Page 7.

U. A. W. Reject Offer Of Ford Payment

DETROIT, Jan. 15 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) disclosed today it had rejected an offer by the Ford Motor Company to pay 55 per cent of the amount involved in 290 National Labor Relations Board cases pending against the company.

Richard T. Leonard, U. A. W.-C. I. O. Ford director, and Paul Ste. Marie, general council President of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. Ford local, announced in a local publication, Ford Facts, that the union had persisted in its demands for 100 per cent payment of the claims.

The union officials said the company and the U. A. W.-C. I. O. had agreed to submit to arbitration all of the 2,700 NLRB cases that were filed against the company when the Ford-U. A. W. contract was signed. These cases are still unsettled, they said.

Mr. Leonard and Mr. Ste. Marie estimated the total amount involved in the 2,700 cases was "considerably more than $2,000,000."

Delegates of 21 American Republics meet in Rio de Janeiro—Argentina's stand on efforts to win united front is chief stumbling block—Economic aid sought.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Latin American Expert of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 15—Delegates of 21 American Republics assembled for the opening of the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers today amid an atmosphere tense with the realization that the hour of inescapable choice has struck for any American nations still trying to maintain fearful neutrality between camps of world aggressors and free peoples.

Two great internal issues—the question of whether or not Argentina will co-operate in the formation of a united anti-Axis front and settlement of the Peru-Ecuador boundary conflict—are the main visible obstructions before the Hemisphere can close its ranks and chart a course of united action.

The question of what Argentina will do dominated the hours preliminary to the meeting as Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles of the United States conferred with Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Foreign Minister of Argentina.

Diplomatic Break Asked

Meanwhile Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela advocated united severance of diplomatic relations with the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese Axis by the Latin-American countries on the grounds that the larger nations still harbor dangerous centers of espionage, sabotage and potential coups under the familiar totalitarian disguise of consular immunity. A joint declaration of war was not being sought, however, on the ground that it was both inexpedient and undesirable until more arms are available.

This consultive meeting of the Pan-American Foreign Ministers—the third since the outbreak of World War II—was called to consider three main questions:

The extent to which Latin-American nations, as a group, are ready to co-operate with the United States in the war against the Axis.

Methods for strengthening the political and economic solidarity of the Western Hemisphere in the war.

Measures for postwar reconstruction.

Vargas Opens Conference

The conference opened in the Palacio Tiradentes, formerly the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, with an address by Getulio Vargas, President of Brazil. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles of the United States followed President Vargas. A preliminary session was convened at 11 a. m., Brazilian time, at which Oswaldo Aranha, Foreign Minister of Brazil, presided.

At a press conference Foreign Minister Aranha said that in the hour of risk and danger, individuals, like states, know who are their true friends. He said he was sure the attack on America "will show the world its people are not merely friends but brothers."

American Nations actually at war in defense of the whole hemisphere show little disposition to tolerate dangerous hesitations and it is hoped that Argentina can be

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

U. S. Seeks 3,600,000 In Army in 1942

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Aiming at a force powerful enough to whip the Axis on its own soil, the War Department revealed today that during 1942 the United States Army's man power would increase from a present strength of 1,700,000 to 3,500,000, that air combat units and armored divisions would be doubled and that 32 new motorized divisions would be added.

With still greater expansion planned for 1943, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today that this year's increase in fighting strength was already under way and that three new divisions totaling 45,000 men would be established by March 25.

Indicative of the size of the job is the announcement that the enlisted men's officer-training program, which was first intended to handle 10,000 applicants for commissions a year, has now been boosted to a point where 90,000 enlisted men will go through these schools during 1942. It is hoped that at least 75,000 of these will become officers.

Although some technical training will be needed for certain types of officer work, the quality of leadership will be emphasized above all others in choosing officer school candidates and that the handicap of a limited formal education will be outweighed by practical experience, self-education, initiative, reliability and leadership, Secretary Stimson said.

Regulations Revised

A parallel expansion is planned for the Air Corps where a vast number of new pilots, bombardiers, radio men, navigators, geographers and mechanics will be needed to handle the more than doubled number of combat units.

In order to obtain these men, the Army has devised its previously very stiff educational and age regulations. The new age limit permits acceptance of men between 18 and 26, instead of 20 and 26 as heretofore. Uniform simplified tests have replaced the previously required written examination or college credits, while mar-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Under new system Air Corps volunteers speedily enter into service: Page 5.

Enemy Ship Believed Used As a Carrier or Transport

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—American forces in the Far East gave a good account of themselves today as the Navy Department reported that a 17,000-ton merchant liner—possibly converted into an aircraft carrier or a transport—had been sunk by an American submarine and the War Department disclosed that at least two out of nine heavy Japanese bombers that had attacked Corregidor Island this morning had been shot down.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's greatly outnumbered forces in Bataan Province, meanwhile, were reported holding their well-prepared positions and Americans took heart at the Navy's disclosure that Admiral Thomas C Hart had successfully evacuated the entire Asiatic Fleet from Manila Bay.

The whereabouts of the Fleet now is a Navy secret, but presumably it is in the Netherlands Indies area since Admiral Hart arrived in that archipelago some days ago.

The 17,000-ton Japanese liner sunk today was of the fast Yawata class, owned and operated by the NYK lines. The three Yawata class ships are among the finest and newest of the Japanese merchant fleet. The Yawata Maru and Nitta Maru were constructed in 1931. The Kasuga Maru was under construction last year.

Prior to today's sinking, 10 enemy vessels had been sent to the bottom by United States submarine action in the Far East. Five have been transports, three cargo vessels, one a supply vessel and another a minesweeper. Besides these confirmed losses three other Japanese vessels—a destroyer, a transport and a seaplane tender—have been reported "probably lost" by submarine action.

In the Japanese air attack on Corregidor Island other planes beside the two bombers shot down were hit according to the Army report. The island fortress suffered only minor damage. While ground action by the enemy was reported, it was mainly confined to attempts at general infiltration all along General MacArthur's line.

The Navy's report that Admiral Hart had succeeded in bringing the entire Asiatic Fleet with its warships intact into secure waters revealed that the "fleet train"—supply ships, tankers, cargo vessels, tugs, tenders, repair ships—as well as the combat force had been removed.

Tokyo's 'Review'

TOKYO, Jan. 15 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Imperial Headquarters claimed today that 40 United States Curtiss combat planes were destroyed in a Japa-

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Dr. Conant Wants U. S. to Pay College Costs for Thousands of Potential Officers

Boston Facing Heavy Loss By Tire and Auto Restriction

Drastic changes in the finances and functions of local government are going to result from developing shortages of civilian goods.

In Boston the tire and automobile shortage threatens to deprive the City of at least $3,000,000 annual revenue. On the brighter side the car scarcity is expected to reduce the Boston Elevated deficit, City paving costs, and snow removal costs.

The effects of this shortage will be varied. But most of them will be bad.

Significance of this lies in the fact that the tire and automobile scarcity is only a starter. Authoritative forecasts are that while 5,000,000 workers throughout the nation are now engaged in war production, a year from now about 20,000,000, or half of the nations entire labor reservoir, will be so engaged. That means half as much goods produced for civilian life. That in turn means not only deep-seated changes in the individual's daily living, but equally far-reaching changes in the finances and activities of local government.

Highway Fund

Most drastic effect of the automotive shortage will be in reduction of State highway fund and auto excise tax receipts flowing into the City's coffers. Boston now gets around $2,000,000 a year from the highway fund. It may get little or nothing in the future.

Boston now receives about $1,000,000 a year from automobile excise taxes. With more and more civilians putting their cars away—and authoritative forcasts from Washington are that this will happen to a big extent late this year—excise revenues will shrink to Lilliputian stature.

Other communities will feel the effects of excise revenue shrinkage more than Boston. Boston is a community with comparatively few automobile per capita. Car excise income is relatively much more important in towns like Newton, Winchester or Wellesley, where two-car garages are as common as dandelions. These communities will feel the impact harder than Boston.

Sumner Tunnel

Boston will also find the Sumner Tunnel a more expensive white elephant. If automobile travel is reduced 50 per cent, the Tunnel deficit will be somewhere around $600,000 instead of less than $100,000 net as it was last year.

This situation can't be helped much because about five-sixths of the Tunnel's annual cost is interest and principal on its debt. The debt can't be refunded. It has to be paid. If Tunnel toll receipts are cut in half, the deficit has to be made up from State or local funds. Also, there is slight chance of materially reducing tunnel maintenance costs as long as it is kept open.

There are other less important ways in which the City loses. Revenue from traffic fines will drop sharply. Income from service station licenses will drop.

If the $135,000,000 automotive industry in the City, employing about 7,500 people and thus rendering a living to some 30,000 persons, has to take a holiday for the duration, the effects will be important and far-reaching. It is conceivable that the City's real estate revenue from the valuable automobile district along Commonwealth Avenue between Kenmore Square and Brighton Avenue will be decreased, not to mention the other depressing effects of losing a $135,000,000 business.

May Find Pool

Within the City administration, the car shortage may force establishment of a pool of all municiplayy owned automobiles to conserve stocks on hand and make limited reserves go around, qualified officials say. Inspectors that now drive around may have to take the street cars. Non-essential departments may see their cars borrowed by more necessary divisions.

On the happier side, a 50 per cent reduction in traffic—and that figure is purely arbitrary—should tend to reduce highway and street upkeep substantially. It might reduce the need for snow removal and for traffic policemen.

Increasing use of mass transportation facilities will bring more revenue to the Boston Elevated Railway and may wipe out the annual deficit which cost Boston taxpayers $1,500,000 last year.

Fewer cars in the municipal service might reduce the taxpayers' bill for chauffeurs, garaging and repairs.

Less directly, few automobiles may mean that more people will stay at home evenings instead of going into town for amusement. That might conceivably reduce the burden on police.

And remember—the tire and car situation is only the beginning. Curtailment of everything from fly swatters to new bridges can be expected, and the cities and towns will have to "take it" right along with Mr. and Mrs. Citizen.

By a Staff Photographer

Sand Is Distributed for Air-Raid Defense

Boston's Public Works Department today opened several centers for free distribution of sand for air-raid precaution use. Householders, armed with bags, boxes, and pails, came by motorcar and even on foot, and lugged the sand home for the protection of their properties against incendiary bombs. Upper: James Robertson, of the Public Works Department, fills a bag with sand for Mrs. Rita Bimler, Warren Avenue housewife, at the Columbus Square center. Lower: Miss Helen Mahoney and Dr. Cordelia Williamson, of Brookline Street, take their quota of sand home in pails in a taxi driven by Joseph Doyle.

Five Are Rescued In N.H. From Wreck Of Army Bomber

NORTH WOODSTOCK, N. H., Jan. 15 (AP)—Breaking their way through five miles of snow-covered woodland, a volunteer rescue party brought to safety today five of a seven-man crew of an army bomber which crashed into a mountainside last night killing two of its occupants.

Army officials said the twin-motored ship was on a routine training flight from Westover Field, Chicopee, Mass. They gave the names of the crew as follows: First. Lieut. Anthony Benvenuto, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Second Lieut. Fletcher M. Craig, Gridley, Calif.; Second Lieut. Woodrow A. Kantner, Cranford, N. J.; Private Raymond F. Lawrence, Worcester, Mass.; Private Robert P. Picard, Springfield, Mass., Private Richard G. Chubb, North Billerica, Mass., Private Noah W. Phillips, Fayetteville, Ark.

Lieutenants Craig and Kantner and Private Chubb were taken to the Lincoln, N. H., hospital for treatment. It was not known immediately who was killed.

The Associated Press Correspondent in the vicinity said that the big ship crashed into the side of Mt. Jim, about five miles from the nearest highway and that three bombs exploded.

A rescue party, headed by Sherman Adams, plowed into the woods on snowshoes upon hearing the explosions. They succeeded in bringing the survivors out early today. Three of the injured walked more than a mile before they were picked up by the searchers.

Air-Raid Protection Planned For Boston's Evening Schools

Plans for air raid protection of students in Boston's 30 evening schools have been worked out, it was announced today by John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

Each evening school now has qualified air raid wardens and emergency provisions including arrangements for first aid.

The problem for evening schools is somewhat different from that of the day school because of the necessity for blackout preparations, and also because the students are older, Mr. Walsh explained.

Sessions are held three nights a week in 10 evening high schools, five branches of the evening trade schools and in 15 elementary schools. In the high schools, 6,619 pupils are enrolled, with 3,517 in the elementary courses and 1,553 in the trade courses. There are more women students than men this year because of defense activity.

The precautionary measures for evening schools have been worked out by Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Schools; Gerald F. Coughlin, Executive Secretary of the Public Safety Committee; Joseph F. Gould, Director of the Evening Schools; James J. Mahar, Superintendent of School Buildings; and Patrick F. X. Nagle, Chief Custodian of School Buildings.

From Connecticut's State Defense Council came word that nearly a million copies of "Know Your Air Raid Warden," a leaflet published by the Office of Civilian Defense, are being distributed to householders of the State by three insurance companies and by air raid wardens.

Co-operating with the State Defense Council in distributing the pamphlets, which contain facts on what to do in an air raid, are the State-wide organizations of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Prudential Insurance Company, and the John Hancock Insurance Company.

Bostonians with experience in public speaking were invited to participate in civilian defense promotional activities today in a special announcement from the Boston Committee on Public Safety. Those desiring to join the Speakers' Bureau of the Committee were urged to report at the Committee's offices, 9 Park Street, next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Complaint meanwhile came from James H. Mooney, Building Commissioner of Boston and a prominent figure in local civilian defense management, that too many people are volunteering for the "glamour" jobs in civilian defense and too few for the hard jobs like cleaning up the streets after an air raid. Only one person in the City has volunteered to wield a pick and shovel after an air raid, Mr. Mooney disclosed. He added that he had expected between 3,000 and 4,000 members of building trades unions to volunteer their services.

Some Sugar Bowls Depart; Store Coaxes Back Half Ton

Sugar continues its game of hide-and-seek with the consumer.

In some restaurants sugar bowls have been removed from the tables and sugar is served now by the countermen. Big industrial users, such as bakers and confectioners, say the shortage hasn't affected them so far.

Hundreds of pounds from hidden stores are being repurchased by one market at 10 cents a pound, to be re-sold to its customers without sugar at the regular market price of 6½ cents.

At the Walton and Waldorf restaurants, sugar bowls have been removed from the tables in order to avoid waste, and patrons "say when" to the man at the counter as they receive their order.

At the Star Market Company in Watertown, Wellesley, Newtonville, and Somerville, literally hundreds of pounds of hoarded sugar are flowing back over the stores' counters. This turning of the tide comes as a result of the company's appeal to hoarders to share with those who are without, and its offer to buy it back from the consumer at 10 cents a pound.

Half a Ton Turned In

More than 1,000 pounds have come in since announcement of the offer yesterday, and is being resold in two-pound lots at 6½ cents to the stores' customers who are without sugar.

These privately-owned supplies are coming back in 100-pound lots and more, according to store officials, and are being returned by penitent housewives who say they didn't realize so many persons were without sugar as a result of the recent run. Most of them, however, are taking the profit on their investment.

Some prefer to return it at the regular 6½-cent market price. One man who returned 100 pounds on this basis yesterday almost as soon as he learned of the situation called the store back later, it was reported, to say that he had unwittingly given back his entire supply, and asked if he could have two pounds back.

Enough for 500 Persons

Comparatively few persons have been involved in the 1,000 pound return so far, the Market admitted, disclosing that for 600 pounds which came in early in the day only three transactions were necessary. The sugar is still continuing to come in heavily, according to latest report, and the Market is now in a position to supply more than 500 of its customers with two pounds apiece.

Other market men have hailed the Star Market's plan as an excellent method of coaxing sugar out of hiding, one chainstore manager remarking that he wished his store had thought of it first. There is no apparent indication as yet, however, that the idea will be adopted by other stores.

Industrial users of sugar, such as the bakers and confectioners, have not felt the sugar shortage, since the run has been confined to the retail consumer market, and quotas for the candy makers and others have been set by the Government.

Sloan Asserts U. S. Industries Can Meet Demand

Continued from Page 1

all contracts," Mr. Sloan said. He expressed great confidence in behalf of industry in Mr. Nelson's selection.

Speaking on the topic "But We Must Win the Peace Too," Mr. Sloan pointed out that war is not the "end objective."

Passing from war to a peace status is not generally understood, he said. This transition is looked upon in some quarters as an opportunity to revive American free enterprise.

Mr. Sloan declared he was more concerned about our ability to win the peace than to win the war, and maintained that we must fight to do both.

"The era of something for nothing has passed," he declared. "We must make all sorts of sacrifices—things the public do not yet comprehend."

Answering criticism against the government and the automobile industry for not converting American industrial plants from a peace to war economy when the emergency first developed, Mr. Sloan said that the period of building up our productivity was essential to developing what is no wthe stronger position for the industry than would have been the case if that much time had not been taken.

Bushnell Aid Resigns To Practice Privately

Telesphore LeBoeuf of Webster, Assistant Attorney General, today left state service to resume private practice of law. He has been a member of Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell's staff since the latter took office early this year.

a fast, safe ride to downtown Boston

For speed and safety through the heavy traffic zones, ride the rapid transit. Convenient, too. It's the car you never have to park.

Boston Elevated Railway

Harvard Head Sees Way For Rich and Poor

In order that future American Army and Navy officers may be recruited from poor families as well as rich, Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, today proposed in his annual report that the Federal Government pay college expenses for thousands of high school boys who are considered officer material.

He indicated he would have Uncle Sam train practically all its fighting leaders in the nation's colleges "at Government expense."

Outlining a comprehensive plan for "mobilization" of colleges for war work, Dr. Conant proposed that physical examinations for military service be given to all entering freshmen, so that those physically unfit could immediately begin training for skilled non-combatant service.

The Harvard President asked Washington to conduct a "comprehensive survey" of the country's needs for trained men and women, and then demand the colleges make up the deficiency.

He said he understands such a survey is now planned. The National Resources Planning Board, logical body for such a task, indicates today in Washington that no steps had as yet been taken.

Shows Educational Trends

Dr. Conant's annual report to the Harvard Board of Overseers is regarded as indicative of important trends in educational outlook.

Reaching down to the high school level and directing capable boys into collegiate military training, Uncle Sam would be assured its officer corps would be recruited "from the most promising young men of the land without regard to the accidents of parental fortune," the Harvard President said.

At present, commissioned officers who have not had college training are rare, and "it is unfortunately true that the college community is largely drawn from the more prosperous upper third of the nation," Dr. Conant pointed out.

"If under the terrible pressure of a major military effort, we can preserve and extend the American tradition of equal opportunity—opportunity for all," he said, "we shall have taken a long stride toward demonstrating that we can fight this war without sacrifice of those ideals for which the issue has been joined."

Even if the draft age is lowered to 19, as originally requested, Dr. Conant said he hoped the Government will see to it that "boys of promise" receive at least a year of education beyond high school.

He envisaged a wartime reduction of the Harvard enrollment until the total is one half of peacetime figures. This would mean a loss of about $1,700,000 in tuitions alone, he said.

Danger that the liberal arts college will be "extinguished" by "the impact of the technological demands of war" is "real," and the University authorities "do well to recognize it," Dr. Conant warned.

Once the war is over, however, he predicted, "our academic institutions will again thrive."

Possibility that the Government may require certain types of students whose skills will be greatly needed in the war effort to stay in college even if they wish to enlist in the fighting forces was noted in the report.

Dr. Conant proposed the expansion of college R. O. T. C. units, observing that "a certain amount of exposure to a collegiate education is helpful to the potential officer."

In view of the huge Army and Navy now planned, "more extended" use of colleges for officer training would be well, he said.

Such officers would not replace, but supplement, others raised from the ranks of selectees, Dr. Conant declared.

Sale of Auto Tax Stamps Goes Into Effect in Boston

Sale of the Federal Government's $2.09 automobile use tax stamp finally became effective in Boston today, following conflicting reports from the two Federal agencies handling them. The latest order, affecting the sale of the stamps, and directing that they be made available to the public, was received at noon by Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue for Massachusetts.

At the same time, Acting Postmaster John W. Gleavy announced the stamps would be on hand at the General Post Office in Boston, but not at the branch post offices. He indicated that the stamps would go on sale at the postal substations tomorrow.

Originally scheduled for public consumption on Jan. 26, the stamps were suddenly ordered on sale by Washington on Jan. 12. No stamps were available in Boston at that time. Collector Hassett, however, received some and put them on sale yesterday, selling approximately 1,000 stamps by mid-afternoon.

Late last night, an order from Washington instructed the Collector to withhold the stamps.

This was countermanded this morning, and the stamps went on sale.

Maine Postmaster Named

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt has nominated Edward N. Hartnett to be Postmaster at Bath, Maine.

RadioRelayLeague Protests U. S. Ban

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 15 (AP)—The American Radio Relay League Headquarters in West Hartford has reported a wave of protests against a Federal Communications Commission ban on amateur radio relay networks.

The League said that local civilian defense councils, city and state officials and private citizens joined in opposing the Commission's action of Jan. 9, cancelling previous authority for reactivation of about 2,000 privately owned amateur stations purely for defense needs.

Kenneth B. Warner, Managing Secretary of the League conferred with officials in Washington regarding the situation.

Navy Hunts Axis Submarine That Torpedoed Tanker

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—The United States Navy today had thrown a net of warcraft over waters immediately east of Long Island as it sought the submarine or submarines which had put three torpedoes into the Panama-registered tanker Norness.

With war having moved to the immediate vicinity of the East Coast of the United States for the first time since 1918, the Navy is believed to have put every available ship to the task of rescuing the tanker's crew and of sinking the enemy craft which launched the torpedoes without warning. The Norness, still afloat but awash, was hit 60 miles southeast of Long Island's Montauk Point.

Coming as no surprise to military and naval officials here, who have been convinced that the country's Atlantic and Pacific Coast areas would have to bear their share of direct hostilities, the Norness attack followed by a few hours a Navy Department warning that enemy submarines are operating "all up and down the Atlantic Coast."

It also came shortly after the torpedoing Jan. 13 of an armed steamer 160 miles off the coast of Nova Scotia with an estimated loss of 90 persons.

All But Two Saved

All but two members of the crew of 40 are now accounted for, with the survivors, including one injured man, being taken to the Newport, R. I., Naval Torpedo Station, where they are being held incommunicado at the station hospital. A few of the men, including Capt. Harald Hansen, were picked up by the fishing vessel Malvina, the others having been taken aboard naval craft.

The entire area off Long Island and southeastern New England is being scoured systematically for the enemy craft presumed to be still in the area. Although it is not known if the submarine's nationality has yet been determined, it is thought likely to be German.

Registered with Lloyd's as a vessel of 9,577 gross tons, the Norness originally was Norwegian, although it is now owned by the Tanker Corporation and sails under the Panama flag. Its crew is described as entirely Scandinavian, most of the men being Norwegians.

In pointing out that American vessels would have to be on the alert against enemy craft, the Navy Department said that "the submarine menace along the Atlantic Coast is becoming increasingly serious. Merchant ships have been warned accordingly."

The Department said that this menace was pretty general along most of the coast of the United States.

More Sinkings Forecast

Naval experts predict an increasing percentage of sinkings may well take place within a few hundred miles of the major American ports. It is pointed out that it is easier for submarines, both singly and in packs, to locate ships near shore before they have had time to lose themselves in the vast wastes of the North Atlantic.

It is believed that this menace will lead to a considerable expansion of plane and ship patrolling along the entire eastern coast of the United States. No doubt is entertained here, however, but that the latest phase of the U-boat threat will be as successfully and as decisively met as has been that in the North Atlantic.

In fact, naval men declare that the U-boat's effectiveness is liable to decrease proportionately to its distance from its home base and refueling station, since the underwater craft uses up in crossing the ocean a considerable portion of the fuel which otherwise would be available for stalking its prey.

The United States' latest shoreline contact with an Atlantic submarine occurred in 1918 when German submersibles shelled and torpedoed close to shore. Shore shelling by submarines is not considered to be particularly effective.

Shortly after the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor, Japanese submarines were sighted close to the Pacific Coast of the United States and several ships were attacked. These underwater craft either found the going too warm or were required in other belligerent zones, since they soon withdrew and have not been sighted in the Eastern Pacific for several weeks.

Tanker Crew Rescued

Continued from Page 1

which were Captain Hansen and his men. One man had a broken knee cap. We took them aboard and brought them to port."

Other survivors were picked up by rescue ships and attack vessels that sped out from Newport and the New London Naval Base after the partially sunken tanker was spotted by a patrol plane. Some were taken actually from the icy cold water, others were found in lifeboats, and six were rescued from a life raft.

Admiral Kalbfus identified the lost men as Keare Reinersten and Ecil Dremseth, both apparently Norwegians, as were most of the rest of the crew. None was an American citizen.

One Norwegian seaman's chief concern, when rescued, was that his sister in New York might be worried over his safety. Admiral Kalbfus said he had had a telegram sent assuring her of the seaman's rescue.

Asked by a newsman if he had not spent a rather harassed night, the Admiral commented that he was a veteran Navy man and that his only regret was that he was ashore and not at sea where he could do a little harassing himself.

On the tanker's crew list were the names of six Hansens, including two Harolds—one of whom was the Captain. Four of the crew carried the name Anderson.

WPA Drops Regional Office

Declining Work Projects Administration relief rolls and desire for administrative economy have prompted Washington to reshuffle the eastern seaboard Federal relief organization, place 11 States under one new head, and move the regional headquarters from Boston to New York, it was announced today.

An order from Francis H. Dryden, Deputy WPA Administrator at Washington, closed, as of tonight, the busy office in Park Square Building, Boston, which was formerly headquarters for all of New England. The order also combined the six New England States, or "Region 1," with New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia—formerly "Region 2"—officials disclosed.

R. C. Branion, formerly Director of Region 2, absorbs the New England states into the jurisdiction of his New York City office. Col. John J. McDonough, formerly New England Director, has been promoted to Federal Director in charge of Training and Re-employment.

Colonel McDonough said he would launcha program of training designed to draw from WPA rolls all men and women who could be made useful in war work or civilian defense.

Such a program would be in expansion of the present training and re-employment organization, which is attempting to rehabilitate 33,000 men and women by Federally-supported apprenticeship periods in industrial plants. Uncle Sam pays for four "in training" weeks, after which many of the apprentices are able to obtain jobs on their own.

Mrs. Branion disclosed that WPA's biggest current job is handling "priorities unemployed," or men whose jobs have been cut from under them by the change over from war to peace production.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Forum of the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation division will have as its guest speaker, Carl B. Wetherell, secretary of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. At the West End Health Unit, 25 Blossom Street, at 7 p. m.

"Military Night" will be held at the Boston City Club with Col. Howard Emerson, U. S. Army Reserve, presiding. There will be a color showing of the movie "England at War," by Col. Edwin H. Cooper. At 14 Somerset Street, 7:45 p. m. Open to the public.

An illustrated talk on John Greenleaf Whittier will be given by Ulysses S. Milburn at the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

Talk by Clement A. Norton, chairman of the Boston School Committee, before the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation forum at the Parker Hill Branch of the Boston Public Library, 1497 Tremont Street, Roxbury, at 8 p. m. The public is invited to attend free.

Friday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "English Rooms" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open Free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Goodwin Asks State to Back 40-Mile Limit

Declaring that in the last few days, despite the tire shortage, 150 motorists have had their driving licenses suspended for driving more than 60 miles an hour, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today asked Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to back a 40-mile-an-hour speed law for the State.

The Registrar pointed out that the prospects of more worn tires in operation during the months ahead will make excessive speeds far more dangerous than they are today, and that retreads and recapped tires would not stand the strains of high speeds.

Of the 150 speeding motorists, 20 of them were traveling in excess of 70 miles an hour, he said.

At the same time, the Registrar advocated the licensing and inspection of all concerns doing retreading. Through casual studies he has found that many of the tires being put back into use by retreading or recapping are "ready for the junk pile."

A maximum speed of 40 miles an hour, he stated, would save lives and gasoline as well as tires. His condemnation of motorists who drive at terrific speeds in the national emergency virtually placed them in the category of "traitors" to their country.

Ship-a-Day Goal Approached By United States Shipyards

American shipyards are nearing the ship-a-day war goal with 26 large craft launched during December, it was disclosed by the monthly summary of the American Bureau of Shipping, received in Boston today.

What amounts to mass production methods are being applied to ship building, with launchings expected to increase still more, and with "completions" of ships for operation expected to assume wholesale proportions during this month. The shipyards are called upon to turn out about 8,000,000 dead weight tons of ships during 1942.

During December 11 new ships were delivered for operation, the summary showed—a figure which compares with seven in December, 1940. Deliveries last month included the first two Liberty Ships of a fleet of 340 now building at nine special ship yards.

Contracts held by ship builders as of Jan. 1 called for 11,101 ships of all kinds with a gross tonnage of 6,836,670 tons. Of this total 835 ships of 6,650,000 gross tons were large merchant vessels, the summary showed.

With the 26 launchings in December, including the 12 Liberty Ships, the 1941 record was closed with the total of 127 merchant ships of 990,964 gross, and 1,435,039 dead weight tons. The 1940 total was 68 ships of 534,552 gross, and 771,617 dead weight tons, while the 1939 figures were 40 launchings of 351,437 gross, and 493,409 dead weight tons.

Utilities Board Rejects Lynn Plea For Phone Inquiry

A lengthy investigation of the rate structure of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company would not be "in the public interest" during the present war emergency, the State Public Utilities Commission stated today as it dismissed the petition of Mayor Albert Cole, protesting the service and rates in the city of Lynn.

The Commission asserted that the rate in Lynn could not be investigated without a State-wide study of telephone rates.

The Public Utilities Commission pointed out that before the declaration of war the Telephone Company spent huge sums "in a cooperational effort to make intelligently effective the plan of the United States Government toward a successful and efficient conclusion of the war."

Somerville Plans For Retrenchment

All capital projects, building plans and purchases of new equipment will be curtailed by the city of Somerville during the war, Mayor John M. Lynch said today.

He declined to discuss the city budget now being prepared or the current tax rate. He advised that the city's trucks for sanitary and highway work were in "good shape." One of the chief problems of the city during 1942 will be that of relief, he predicted.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight; slightly colder than last night with the lowest temperature about 22, occurring by midnight.

Maine: Cloudy tonight, flurries over north portion, warmer north and central portions.

New Hampshire: Cloudy tonight, flurries and warmer over north portion.

Vermont: Cloudy and warmer with flurries tonight.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by flurries in the Berkshires late tonight, slightly colder east of the Connecticut River.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness tonight, slightly colder in the interior.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island and Chesapeake Bay: Small craft warnings remained displayed from south of Block Island to the Virginia Capes.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	32	New Orleans	63	48
Chicago	40	20	New York	47	30
Denver	47	24	Norfolk	59	37
Helena	20	-4	Philadelphia	48	34
Kansas City	46	30	St. Louis	49	25
Miami	75	58	San Francisco	60	38
Minneapolis	36	22	Washington	54	38

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:02 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Friday, 10:21 a. m.; height, 11.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:06 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Nelson Tells Nation 'How It Can Be Done'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Donald M. Nelson, the nation's new "Minister of War Supplies," laid before all industry today a stern blueprint of how it can be done.

Nobody said no.

Without waiting for the President's formal executive order, giving him a larger title, more power, and more prestige, Mr. Nelson went to work.

His first act was to warn both management and labor that "utterly revolutionary changes" in industrial operations will be necessary if the United States is to win the war.

Nobody said no.

The view was advanced in some quarters today, in the newspapers and on Capitol Hill, that Mr. Nelson might not, after all, have the authority to get the job done, at least not unless he was raised to Cabinet rank and given statutory standing.

Nelson Did Not Wait

But Mr. Nelson, fortunately, didn't seem to be conscious that he was deficient in power to decide and power to act.

To turn $56,000,000,000 into guns, planes, tanks, and ships during the next fiscal year, the "final-decision" Chairman of the War Production Board made it clear that nothing would be allowed to stand in the way of:

1. Pooling all tools and productive facilities of all industry and units within industry in any way best calculated to bring quick results.
2. Redistribute skilled workers with compulsion if necessary.
3. Concentrate on civilian production in one set of plants and devote 100 per cent war production in others, with the Government making the decision without delay or red tape.
4. Curtailment of many ordinary functions of ownership, management, and labor.

Nobody said no.

Asks No Fancy Title

Mr. Nelson is asking for no fancy title and for no time-wasting duties as a member of the President's Cabinet. He only wanted to know, in the first place, that Mr. Roosevelt wanted him to do the job and to take the "final decisions" necessary to do it.

Mr. Nelson has been so instructed and he intends to do the job so long as the instruction remains in force. He asks for no more and, it can be reliably stated, would not assume his tremendous task with less.

"Nothing on earth counts from now on but doing this job as fast as it can possibly be done," Mr. Nelson declared.

"How it is done does not matter in the least; by whom it is done does not matter; what it costs does not matter—nothing matters but doing it. We can't do it—we can't even come close to doing it—unless we make every other consideration secondary."

He said there was only one gauge to be applied and that is: "What method will most quickly give us the greatest volume of war production in this particular industry?"

He emphasized that cherished habits of thought and mental attitudes which stand in the way of this accomplishment will have to be discarded.

Demands Fast Action

"We must, to begin with, drop the idea that change comes slowly," Mr. Nelson said. "It does, ordinarily—but we are in a spot today where change must come with greased-lightning speed. Our change to full war production must not come slowly; if it does, we lose the war.

"We must discard the idea that past habits and routines are desirable simply because we are used to them; and we must stop assuming that a thing which has never been done before probably can't be done at all. During the next few months we are going to be discarding so many old routines and doing so many things that have never been done before that it would make your hair curl.

"We must get over the notion that seniority means quality. From now on, the sole test for any individual must be performance. This is neither an old man's war nor a young man's war; it is a smart man's war, and we must insist that only smart men may occupy the jobs that call for smartness.

"And let's stop assuming that our opponents are stupid, weak, and unresourceful. They're nothing of the kind. We used to tell ourselves that the Japs would be committing national suicide if they made a pass at us. So what happened? So they hit us with a Sunday punch that almost knocked us through the ropes. Let's get wise to ourselves and realize what we're up against.

Cost No Barrier

"On the positive side, let's make our watchword the slogan: 'What must be done can be done.' With it, let's assume that all obstacles must be removed no matter who gets hurt. Let's recognize the fact that the cost of this job is going to be greater than we can anticipate, and that we must never hesitate to do anything that needs to be done simply on the ground that 'we can't afford it.' The limit of physical capacity is our only measuring stick.

"Lastly, we must remember constantly that the time available to us is altogether too short. Get away from this idea that time fights on our side. The Axis has won the first round; they'll certainly try to wind things up before we have time to overcome that advantage. We have got to beat them to the punch."

Dutch to Register Citizens in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Netherland Government today ordered immediate registration for military service of additional classes of Netherlands citizens now in the United Kingdom. The order applied to men from the ages of 18 to 20 and from 38 to 41.

Aetna, Netherlands Indies news agency, said reports had reached London that Netherlanders in their German-occupied homeland—deprived of arms—are hiding axes, iron bars, and other improvised weapons for eventual use against their conquerors.

The news agency said there were indications of increased Nazi alarm over reported preparations for widespread revolt in the Netherlands, and that the Germans had issued new warnings against possession even of poison sprayers, camping knives, and brass knuckles.

Give Up Car? Sure, Says Leon Henderson

Associated Press

Price Administrator Demonstrates 'Victory Bicycle'

This new type of "bike" is designed for mass production and may set the United States pedaling its way to victory as automobiles gradually disappear from the roads. At left, Mr. Henderson, demonstrating the new wheel, takes time out to recall his youth by riding with hands off the handle bars. Then in the middle picture he climbed onto an older model bike with a delivery basket and took Betty Barrett of York, Neb., who is a stenographer in the Office of Production Management for a ride as he would a basket of vegetables or a bundle of laundry. But Miss Barrett didn't mind. It was fun until, at right, Mr. Henderson took an unceremonious way of unloading her. But even this was fun. The victory wheel shown in the first picture uses no copper or nickel, has small tires made mostly of reclaimed rubber, weighs 34 pounds and has no fancy trim or gadgets.

Text of Censorship Code For Newspapers, Magazines

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Here is the text of the code of wartime practices for newspapers, magazines and other periodicals, as issued by Byron Price, Director of Censorship:

This statement responds to the many inquiries received by the Office of Censorship, asking for an outline of newspaper and magazine practices which the Government feels are desirable for the effective prosecution of the war.

It is essential that certain basic facts be understood from the beginning.

The first of these facts is that the outcome of the war is a matter of vital personal concern to the future of every American citizen. The second is that the security of our armed forces and even of our homes and our liberties will be weakened in greater or less degree by every disclosure of information which will help the enemy.

If every member of every news staff and contributing writer will keep these two facts constantly in mind, and then will follow the dictates of common sense, he will be able to answer for himself many of the questions which might otherwise trouble him. In other words, a maximum of accomplishment will be attained if editors will ask themselves with respect to any given detail, "Is this information I would like to have if I were the enemy?" And then act accordingly.

No News Blackout

The result of such a process will hardly represent "business as usual" on the news desks of the country. On the contrary, it will mean some sacrifice of the journalistic enterprise of ordinary times. But it will not mean a news or editorial blackout. It is the hope and expectation of the Office of Censorship that the columns of American publications will remain the freest in the world, and will tell the story of our national successes and shortcomings accurately and in much detail.

The highly gratifying response of the press so far proves that it understands the need for temporary sacrifice, and is prepared to make that sacrifice in the spirit of the President's recent assurance that such curtailment as may be necessary will be administered "in harmony with the best interests of our free institutions."

Following is a summary covering specific problems. This summary repeats with some modifications, requests previously made by various agencies of the Federal Government, and it may be regarded as superseding and consolidating all of those requests.

Special attention is directed to the fact that all of the requests in the summary are modified by a proviso that the information listed may properly be published when authorized by appropriate authority. News on all of these subjects will become available from Government sources; but in war, timeliness is an important factor, and the Government unquestionably is in the best position to decide when disclosure is timely.

The specific information which newspapers and magazines are asked not to publish except when such information is made available officially by appropriate authority falls into the following classes:

Troops

The general character and movements of United States Army units, within or without the continental limits of the United States—their location; identity or exact composition; equipment or strength; their destination, routes and schedules; their assembly for embarkation, prospective embarkation, or actual embarkation. Any such information regarding the troops of friendly nations on American soil.

Note: The request as regards location and general character does not apply to troops in training camps in continental United States, nor to units assigned to domestic police duty.

Ships

The location, movements and identity of naval and merchant vessels of the United States in any waters, and of other nations opposing the Axis powers in American waters; the port and time of arrival or prospective arrival of any such vessels, or the port from which they leave; the nature of cargoes of such vessels; the location of enemy naval or merchant vessels in or near American waters; the assembly, departure or arrival of transports or convoys; the existence of mine fields or other harbor defense; secret orders or other secret instructions regarding lights, buoys and other guides to navigators; the number, size, character and location of ships in construction, or advance information as to the date of launchings or commissionings; the physical set-up or technical details of shipyards.

Planes

The disposition, movements and strength of Army or Navy air units.

Fortifications

The location of forts and other fortifications; the location of coast defense emplacements or antiaircraft guns; their nature and number; location of bomb shelters; location of camouflaged objects.

Production

Specific information about war contracts, such as the exact type of production, production schedules, dates of delivery, or progress of production; estimated supplies of strategic and critical materials available, or nationwide "round-ups" of locally published procurement data except when such composite information is officially approved for publication.

Specific information about the location of, or other information about, sites and factories already in existence, which would aid saboteurs gained through observation by the general public, disclosing the location of sites and factories yet to be established, or the nature of their production.

Any information about new or secret military designs, or new factory designs for war production.

Weather

Weather forecasts, other than officially issued by the Weather Bureau; the routine forecasts printed by any single newspaper to cover only the state in which it is published and not more than four adjoining states, portions of which lie within a radius of 150 miles from the point of publication.

Consolidated temperature tables covering more than 20 stations, in any one newspaper.

Note: Special forecasts issued by the Weather Bureau warning of unusual conditions, or special reports issued by the Weather Bureau concerning temperature tables, or news stories warning the public of dangerous roads or streets, within 150 miles of the point of publication, are all acceptable for publication.

Weather "round-up" stories covering actual conditions throughout more than one state, except when given out by the Weather Bureau.

Photographs and Maps

Photographs conveying the information specified in this summary, unless officially approved for publication.

Detailed maps or photographs disclosing location of munition dumps, or other restricted Army or Naval areas.

Note: This has no reference to maps showing the general theater of war, or large scale zones of action, movements of contending forces on a large scale, or maps showing the general ebb and flow of battle lines.

Note: Special care should be exercised in the publication of aerial photos presumably of non-military significance, which might reveal military or other information helpful to the enemy; also care should be exercised in publishing casualty photos so as not to reveal unit identifications through collar ornaments, etc. Special attention is directed to the section of this summary covering information about damage to military objectives.

General

Casualty lists.

Note: There is no objection to publication of information about casualties from a newspaper's local field, obtained from nearest of kin, but it is requested that in such cases specific military and naval units, and exact locations, be not mentioned.

Information disclosing the new location of national archives, art treasures, and so on which have been moved for safe-keeping.

Information about damage to military and naval objectives, including docks, railroads, or commercial airports, resulting from enemy action.

Note: The spread of rumors in such a way that they will be accepted as facts will render aid and comfort to the enemy. It is suggested that enemy claims or ship sinkings, or of other damage to our forces, be weighed carefully and the source clearly identified, if published.

Information about the transportation of munitions or other war materials, including oil tankcars and trains.

Information about the movements of the President of the United States, or of official military or diplomatic missions of the United States or of any other nation opposing the Axis powers—routes, schedules, or destination, within or without the continental limits of the United States: movements of ranking Army or Naval officers and staffs on official business: movements of other individuals or units under special orders of the Army, Navy or State Department.

Note: Advertising matter, letters to the editor, interviews with men on leave, columns, and so on, are included in the above requests, both as to text and illustration.

If information should be made available anywhere which seems to come from doubted authority, or to be in conflict with the general aims of these requests: or if special restrictions requested locally or otherwise by various authorities seem unreasonable or out of harmony with this summary, it is recommended that the question be submitted at once to the Office of Censorship.

In addition, if any newspaper, magazine or other agency or individual handling news or special articles desires clarification or advice as to what disclosures might or might not aid the enemy, the Office of Censorship will co-operate gladly. Such inquiries should be addressed to the Office of Censorship, Washington.

Should additions or modifications of this summary seem feasible and desirable from time to time, the industry will be advised.

The Office of Censorship,
Byron Price, Director

Cleveland Award Given Service Men

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, Ohio., Jan. 15

The Cleveland Junior Chamber of Commerce's annual distinguished service award, instead of being given to an individual "outstanding young man of 1941," was conferred last night on all Clevelanders in the armed forces.

U. S. Chinese Hit Allied Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—The protest by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek against the allied policy of crushing Hitler in the Occident before concentrating full power against the Japanese in the Orient had strong backing by Chinese groups in the United States today, when 16 leading Sino-American organizations placed a telegram before President Roosevelt declaring that such a policy would entail "disastrous blunders."

The message to the President warned that there was "a limit to Chinese patience," and a "spirit of deep dissatisfaction" was growing in China over the allied military policy.

The Chinese organizations denounced the statement of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox last Monday when he said Hitler must be defeated first and advised that full-scale action by the United States fleet against Japan in the Pacific could not be expected in the near future.

"If Singapore is lost and the Burma Road is threatened and the American fleet still persists in doing nothing in the Pacific, then we have the right to be disappointed with our allies and will be forced to decide our own destiny."

Scorn was heaped upon the point advanced in some allied quarters that the Far East could be minimized because Japan was merely Hitler's tool.

"We must not repeat the mistake of Sir John Simon in slighting the importance of the Far East," the telegram continued. "We are committing a colossal blunder if we continue to underestimate Japan by insisting that she is merely Hitler's tool. This plays directly into Japan's hand. Japan had her own scheme of driving the white man from Asia long before Hitler came to power. Japan's plan of conquest is only at present timed with Hitler's. . . ."

The telegram was signed by 16 organizations, including the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, the Chinese Women's Relief Association, Chinese Chamber of Commerce, On Leong Merchants' Association, Hip Sing Merchants' Association, Chinese - American Restaurant Association, Chinese Free Masons, Chinese Foreign Affairs Association, Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, Chinese International Laundry Institute, the Hoy Sun Ning Yung Association, Kim Lan Association, Kum Ai Association, Kuomintang; Lin Sing Association, and San Min Chu I Youth Corps.

American Property In Paris Registered

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Jan. 15 (AP)—German authorities set up an office in Paris today for registration of all American-owned property there as a possible prelude to confiscation. All such property was ordered registered by Feb. 22.

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 15 (AP)—A Havas dispatch from Sofia today said Bulgaria has suppressed the Rotary Club, Y. M. C. A. and other clubs and youth organizations.

Expert Sees Japan Beaten By U. S. Superiority in Air

Here is an analysis of the Far Eastern war situation, embodying a forecast of the time when the United States will assume the air offensive, by Devon Francis, Aviation Editor of Wide World News. He has been writing on military aviation for five years and is a licensed pilot.

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—In these difficult days when the United States armed forces are only defending, not attacking, I am going to venture some forecasts on the Far Eastern war which are designed to brighten a drab picture.

In their order:

1. This country slowly but surely will gain air superiority over Japan.
2. We can look for retaliatory air raids, in payment for the wanton attack on Manila, by late spring.
3. A bombing campaign against Japan's vital war industries may provide the opportunity, for the first time in the history of air warfare, to determine whether a war can be won largely by air power.

This is no time for over-optimism. Pearl Harbor put an end to happy confidence that a war with Japan would be of short duration.

But neither is it a time to underestimate a growing American offensive power in the air.

We will gain air superiority because we can out-produce the Japanese both in airplanes and pilots. Even if they can replace their striking losses in men and planes—and they well may—they cannot match our output.

U. S. Superiority in Air Inevitable

On the basis of what has happened up to now, it is pretty safe to conclude that in the long run air superiority will tip the scales toward victory. Without under-rating Japanese air power, it is also pretty safe to conclude we are going to be superior in quality as well as quantity.

Pictures of Japanese dive bombers in flight over Hawaii did not impress American airplane designers. Their torpedo bombers, responsible for the damage to American warships, looked better—comparable to what we have in this country.

Japanese losses when they tangle with United Nation fliers would indicate a definite inferiority both in equipment and in flying skill.

I base the prospect for late-spring retaliatory air raids on the probability that Russia and Japan will be drawn into war.

"It may be predicted," says the war analyst of the Army and Navy Journal, Strategicus, "that active hostilities between Japan and Russia will break out as soon as spring weather permits large-scale military operations. . . . Stalin knows this Russo-Jap war is inevitable."

War between Russia and Japan would make available to American bomber crews the bases from which they could strike readily at Japanese industrial areas. Such bases are not available at present.

Could Attack Constantly

If sufficient planes were concentrated in Siberia for such attacks, they could be carried on almost with the regularity and force with which Germany attacked Britain during the winter of 1940-41.

For all the reserves which Japan has been able to pile up against the outbreak of war, she has no counterpart of America on which to draw for sustenance when those bombing attacks commence. Friendly hands, reaching across the North Atlantic, helped England in her worst hour of trial.

Can Japan be knocked out with bombs?

Gulio Douhet, the great Italian exponent of intensive bombing, argued that a war could be won by wiping out with bombs the source of an enemy's strength for the war effort—its industries.

England disproved the theory.

But England is not Japan, her energy sapped by four and a half years of war in China, and her troops, already engaged on two fronts facing war on a third front.

Champions of Billy Mitchell, who foresaw air war for what it is today, believe Russian and American heavy bombers can well break the heart of the Japanese Seat of Empire.

Until events show it can't be done, I am inclined to string along with them.

Vegetables From Brazil

Brazil is the world's greatest potential producer of vegetable oils and vegetable products, according to the Department of Commerce.

ADVANTAGE

You have an advantage here: the best accommodations at rates that save you money!
2000 ROOMS, BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50
HOTEL TAFT ALFRED LEWIS, MGR.
7th AVE. AT 50th ST. NEW YORK
TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY
BING & BING MANAGEMENT

THE HISTORIC CHARM OF BROOKLYN HEIGHTS
For gentle folk who appreciate quiet surroundings at reasonable rates.
from $2.00 Daily
from $9.00 Weekly
SUITES AVAILABLE
Roof Garden. Solarium. Use of Swimming Pool Without Charge. 15 Minutes to Times Sq. Take West Side I.R.T. to Clark Street.
NEW 600 ROOM HOTEL
The PIERREPONT
PIERREPONT AT HICKS STREET
BROOKLYN, N.Y. MAin 4-5500

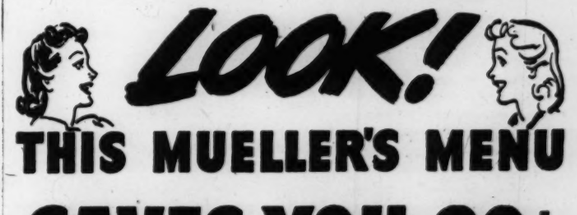
SCHNEIDER'S Grand Prize BEVERAGES
17 FINE FLAVORS
10¢ PLUS DEP. LARGE BOTTLE

AT STORES IN BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND and STATEN ISLAND
GEO. SCHNEIDER & CO. 185 STOCKHOLM ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

TASTES LIKE THE KIND GRANDMA PUTS UP
Snider's old fashioned Chili Sauce

AS THEY EAT 'EM IN NEW ENGLAND
Actually baked in New England, B & M Brick-Oven Baked Beans bring you an old-fashioned treat at its best. More flavorful, more digestible, because slow-baked in open pots in brick-ovens! Ask your grocer, also, for B & M Brown Bread and B & M Maine Corn Relish. Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Maine.

B&M Brick Oven BAKED BEANS



THIS MUELLER'S MENU SAVES YOU 89¢

And Mueller's Can Give Your Family a Delicious Balanced Nourishing Meal They Will Love

Always remember—only Mueller's gives you all these advantages:

MUELLER'S is made of the very finest farina and semolina obtained from America's best hard wheats. No other large-selling brand contains *any* farina.
MUELLER'S is easier to digest, lighter and more tender.
MUELLER'S cooks 10 minutes quicker than ordinary brands.
MUELLER'S contains all 10 of the important components necessary for tissue-building protein of high nutritive value.

Serve It Tonight!
Fruit Cup
Elbow Macaroni with Meat Balls
Buttered Beets
Cole Slaw
Cookies Coffee

The menu above will save you, if you have a family of 4, 89¢ compared to a dinner requiring those more expensive cuts of meat.

★ Made in a clean American Factory

ALWAYS
Look for the Red, White and Blue Package

HOUSES FOR SALE AND RENT
APARTMENTS FOR RENT
RANCHES AND FARMS FOR SALE
Read the COAST TO COAST REAL ESTATE DIRECTORY
Published Every Wednesday
In The Christian Science Monitor

SCIENTIFIC FOOTWEAR FOR FASHIONABLE WOMEN
From 6.95
Treadeasy SHOES
24 WEST 39th ST. N. Y.

GRISTEDE'S "BON VOYAGE" SHOP
BRAND'S ENGLISH BLACK CURRANT JAM 1 lb. jar 49c
Imported CELESTINE VICHY Quarts . . . . doz. $6.75
Catalog on Request
43rd St. & VANDERBILT AVE., N. Y. C.
Formerly Charles & Co. MU. 2-8900
Consult Phone Directory for Your Local Gristede Store
*Trade Mark Reg.

★ IT'S REASONABLE TO Travel BY BUS

AGENCIES WHERE DETAILED INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE

BOSTON, MASS.—Silver Dart Terminal, 70 Park Sq.	KEN. 4260
WELLESLEY, MASS.—Wellesley Travel Bureau	WEL. 1416
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dixie Bus Center, 241 W. 42nd St.	WI. 7-5300
Midtown Terminal, 143 W. 43rd St.	BR. 9-3900
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—13th and Filbert Sts.	LOC. 4300
" 69th St. Terminal	BOULEVARD 470
" Broad and Erie Ave. Terminal	SAG. 5440
BALTIMORE, MD.—Trailways Bus Term., 100 S. Howard St.	PLAZA 2116
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Trailways Bus Term., 1201 N. Y. Ave.	DI. 4224
RICHMOND, VA.—Bus Center, 9th and Broad Sts.	3-0223
MIAMI, FLA.—Union Bus Terminal, cor. 1st St. of 3rd Ave.	3-4605

	ONE WAY	ROUND TRIP
Sample Fares from Boston		
NEW YORK	$3.00	$5.40
Philadelphia, Pa	3.85	6.95
Baltimore, Md.	4.90	8.55
Washington, D.C	5.40	9.75
Richmond, Va.	7.20	13.00
Miami, Fla.	18.65	33.60
San Francisco, Cal.	41.45	69.95
Los Angeles, Cal.	41.45	69.95

SILVER DART Lines

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Women of Newton Highlands Hail Club's 25th Anniversary

The Newton Highlands Woman's Club observes its twenty-fifth anniversary at its meeting tomorrow in the Parish House of the Congregational Church at 2:30 p. m.

Founded by Mrs. Charles G. Wetherbee Jan. 17, 1917, its purpose has been three-fold—social, educational, and humanitarian. It began with 60 charter members and now has about 375 women on its membership roll. Besides Mrs. Wetherbee, its first president, the club has had 12 presidents in its 25 years of existence, and as many of them as possible will attend tomorrow's meeting as honored guests. Two past presidents, Mrs. Grosvenor DeW. Marcy and Mrs. B. Walter Godsoe, will give highlights of the club's history. Another past-president, who is also a charter member, Mrs. Albert S. Hutchinson, has charge of the program.

The speaker, obtained through the courtesy of the Newton Trust Company, will be Cedric Seager on "Turkey and the World Conflict." Mr. Seager, who was born in Turkey, lived for more than 30 years in that country and has traveled extensively in Europe, Russia, and Asia Minor.

Tea will be served, with Mrs. Donald D. McKay and Mrs. Frank L. Richardson pouring. A club birthday cake with 25 candles will be cut by the President, Mrs. Alexander I. Peckham.

The art corner will include an exhibition of antique bottles, lent by members of the club, and a collection of boxes from Spain and Portugal lent by C. Ernest Larkin of Byfield, father of Mrs. Joseph DeVicq, a club member.

Soroptimist Club Banquet Jan. 17

New officers of the Soroptimist Club of Boston, headed by Miss Marion Drake of South Boston as President, will be installed on the night of Jan. 17 at a banquet to be given at the Hotel Kenmore. Miss Drake will succeed Mabel Krueger, who has served for the past year.

The guest speaker is to be Thora Buckley of Copenhagen, Denmark, who is now living in Providence, Rhode Island.

Other officers to be installed are Mary Cunniff of Milton, Vice-President; Phoebe Mills of West Roxbury, Corresponding Secretary; Augusta Stephan of Allston, Recording Secretary; Katherine Nally of Cambridge, Treasurer.

Directors of the club are Yvonne Broadcorens of Medford, Mary Harrington of Boston, and Dorothy Cragen of Newton Highlands.

Relief 'Market' Going to New Spot

A new shop for the Caledonian Market of the British War Relief Society opens Monday at 647 Boylston Street, Boston, at 10 o'clock.

The former one at 505 Boylston Street, donated to the Society while it was unrented, was so attractive that it has now been taken by a business concern and the "Market" will henceforth be open on the ground floor of the Bachrach Building daily from 10 to 4 o'clock.

Monday there will be "open house" all day, with refreshments. Those who visit the Market on that day are asked to bring something with them, a garment or some useful article which can either be sent to Britain or sold at the Market. Mrs. John C. Foster and Mrs. Stuart C. Rand will be on hand to receive the gifts, and Mrs. John E. Kennedy and Mrs. Herbert B. Shaw are co-chairmen for the shop.

By a Staff Photographer

Pen Women Plan for Art Day

Florence Spaulding, artist, left, who will talk at the annual art day of the Boston Branch of the National League of American Pen Women next Monday, with Marion Elizabeth Dougherty, Art Chairman of the League, who is in charge of arrangements for the event. Beginning Tuesday and continuing through Jan. 30, the exhibition will be open to the public from 9 to 5 week days, and 9 to 6 Saturdays.

Radio West Newton Topic

Marion Hertha Clarke will be the speaker at tomorrow's meeting of the West Newton (Mass.) Women's Educational Club. Her subject will be "It's On the Air." In her talk Miss Clarke, who was the first woman news commentator in New England and who for four years presented "What's News in the World" over WEEI, will tell what radio thinks of the listener, what one may do about a surfeit of radio advertising, and will discuss why we in the United States have the last remaining free radio system in the world.

Miss Estelle Marsh, Press Chairman of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, is to be the guest of honor, and the short business meeting will be conducted by the President, Mrs. Gordon S. Heath. The hospitality committee, of which Mrs. Karl Boegner is chairman, will serve refreshments.

The club announced that a book of "Autographed Recipes," will soon be ready.

G. O. P. Women To Hear Willkie

Members of The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts planning to attend the twenty-first annual mid-winter luncheon of the Women's National Republican Club of New York on Saturday, include: Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, Club President, Mrs. Alexander Whiteside, Mrs. Henry D. Tudor, Mrs. Mabel C. Batchelder, Mrs. Addison B. Green, Vice-President of the Republican State Committee, Mrs. Alfred B. Williams, National Committeewoman from Massachusetts, Mrs. Frederic A. Eustis, Miss Phyllis F. Barker, Mrs. Marion L. Higgins, Mrs. William C. Cusack, Miss Margaret A. Dunn, Mrs. William A. Irving and Mrs. Faith Clark.

The luncheon will take place at the Hotel Astor at 12:30 p. m., and speakers will be Wendell L. Willkie, Anne O'Hare McCormick, and Dwight Griswold, Governor of Nebraska.

Art Exhibit Is Announced By Pen Women

The painter group of the Boston Branch of the National League of American Pen Women, whose members are also members of the Copley Society, will observe their Annual Art Day with an exhibition and tea at the Copley Society Galleries, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, Monday from 3:30 to 6 o'clock. Contrary to a previous announcement in The Christian Science Monitor, this will be open to invited guests only.

Paintings exhibited this year are by Alice Foster Tilden, Lilian Kreigh Walsh, Helen Alden Woodworth, Blanche E. Coleman, Ethel G. Bartlett, Delphine Dunn, Florence Gibson McCabe, Ethel Husey Meehan, and Marion Elizabeth Dougherty.

Miss Dougherty, as Art Chairman of the League, is in charge of arrangements for the day. Her paintings have won prizes at League exhibitions and, last year, at an exhibit of the Alumni Association of the Cross Art School in Boothbay Harbor, Maine. With Mrs. Maude Linscott, President of the Boston Branch, Miss Dougherty will receive the members and their guests.

As a feature of the afternoon, Florence Spaulding will talk on art.

Pourers at the tea will be Miss Clara Endicott Sears, Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mrs. Woodworth, Miss Coleman, Mrs. McCabe, Mrs. Meehan, Miss Etta Graves, and Miss Dunn.

A Book and Music Table, a display of the recent works of the writer group will be in charge of Dorothy Walker.

The exhibition will be open to the public beginning Tuesday and continuing through Jan. 30, from 9 to 5 week days and from 9 to 6 on Saturdays.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 269 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Bridgeport—Sundays, 3:45 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
Hartford — Mondays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—Thursday, Jan. 22, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Week of Jan. 19, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1270kc.
Springfield—Week of Feb. 2 to 7, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1200kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Providence — Saturdays, 12 noon, WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 8:15 p. m., WCAX, 1320kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston — Third Sundays, 5 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m) and 15.35mc (19.5m).

Republic of Panama

Colon — Third Tuesdays of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Boston Gives 'Dutch Treat' New Meaning

A new kind of "Dutch treat" is under way in Boston. This time it's an opportunity to treat-the-Dutch by helping in the furnishing and establishment of a Netherlands Room for Dutch seamen in the Seamen's Club at Milk and Batterymarch Streets.

Not to be forgotten in the battle of the stout-hearted Dutch are the many thousands of Dutch sailors, officers and men of the Merchant Marine who are manning the bridge of ships across the oceans.

These are men without a home port, men who never hear from those they left at home, except possibly in roundabout ways, and men who can't go back until the Allies win the war.

In order to provide a homelike atmosphere for them when they are in port, the Committee "Nederland ter Zee" (The Netherlands at Sea), with headquarters at the Netherlands Consulate, 555 Boylston Street (Commonwealtn 4850), has secured rooms at the Seamen's Club and is furnishing them in Dutch style.

With old Delft tiles around the Dutch fireplace, Delft china, pewter and other homeland touches, the Committee is decorating the rooms in a typical Dutch manner. They will welcome any contributions in the way of furniture, easy chairs, and other furnishings that will help to make the rooms a bit of home for the seamen when they come to Boston.

Milk Price Jump Hearings Listed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Agriculture Department will hold hearings this month on requests of producers for higher milk prices in the Lowell-Lawrence, Greater Boston, Springfield, and Fall River, Mass., marketing areas.

The hearings schedule:

Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 19; Boston, Jan. 20; West Springfield, Jan. 23; Andover, Mass., Jan. 21.

In the Lowell-Lawrence and Greater Boston markets producers have asked that the price of Class 1 fluid milk be increased from $3.63 to $4.10 a hundred pounds.

The price of Class 1 milk in the Fall River market would be increased from $3.88 to $4.25 if the request of producers is allowed. Likewise in the Springfield market the price of Class 1 milk would be increased from the present price of $3.78 to $4.25 for milk of 3.7 per cent butterfat.

Club at Daycroft Back of Concerts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 15—The Mothers Club Of Daycroft School here is sponsoring a series of three Sunday afternoon concerts in aid of the "Friendly Fund," which is the school name for its scholarship fund.

Outstanding artists in the musical world are contributing their services to these concerts. Frederick Jagel, a leading tenor at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, is singing at the opening concert of the series on Jan. 25.

On March 1, Frank La Forge, nationally known composer-pianist, will give a lecture recital, assisted by Ellen Berg, child singer who made her debut last year at Carnegie Hall, and Wallace Cassel, baritone, prominent radio and church singer.

The final concert will be given by Frank Sheridan, pianist, on April 5. Mr. Sheridan has appeared as soloist with practically every outstanding symphony orchestra in the world.

Milk Fund Club To Join Federation

The Idyll Hour Baby Milk Fund Club, of which Mrs. David Yaffe of Brighton is President, is to be admitted to membership in the Boston City Federation of Organizations tomorrow at the Federation's business meeting at 10:30 a. m. at the Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street.

As a feature of the meeting, Miss Charlotte Roulston, Legislative Chairman of the Federation, will introduce Miss Elizabeth Herlihy who will speak on "The Civic Angle of Decentralization." Miss Herlihy was recently re-appointed chairman of the State Planning Board. Richard P. Doherty, Professor of Economics at Boston University, will talk on "The Business Angle of Decentralization"; and Mrs. Leslie Cutler, now in her second term as a State Legislator, will describe "A Day in the House." Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Governor, is to be the guest of honor.

Mrs. C. J. Cook, President, will preside at the meeting, which is the fourth of the season.

Winthop Garden Club Talk and Corsage Exhibit

Mrs. William J. Skinner is to talk on "Gardens of Canada" at the next meeting of the Garden Club of Winthrop on Monday. The meeting will convene at 11 a. m. at the home of Mrs. Leslie E. Griffin, 187 Bartlett Road.

The exhibit for the day will be "Winter Corsage" and is being arranged by Mrs. Theodore C. Naedele and Mrs. Carl L. Root. Judges will be Mrs. Harry D. Hamilton and her committee.

Vermont Greek Giving Part of Profits to U. S.

By the Associated Press

Bennington, Vt., Jan. 15

Declaring that Americans should contribute more toward financing their country's war effort than was demanded through taxation, Peter Felepulos, formerly in the Greek Army, announced today that one per cent of the gross sales from his restaurant would be given the Government until the war is over.

"We want to take this means of showing our appreciation of America," said Mr. Felepulos, "And we hope other concerns will do likewise."

Saltonstall Edict Cancels Feb. 22 Event

For the first time since 1918 the colorful and traditional Washington's Birthday gubernatorial reception will not be staged this year.

Cancelling the State House Hall of Flags ceremony, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said:

"Many military and naval units which customarily participate are on active duty. Many of our citizens have gone to war. Hundreds of members of patriotic organizations will be working in defense industries. Others will be devoting the day to civilian defense preparations. Tires and automobiles also must be conserved.

"I share the deep regret with patriotic societies and individuals at omitting this inspiring patriotic meeting in honor of the Father of Our Country, whose memory means so much to us in these perilous days. But I am sure that we honor him less by ceremony and more by deeds directed toward preserving the nation for which George Washington did so much."

Connecticut Feels War Pinch On Sugar, Tires, Milk, Boots

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 15—Sugar bowls missing from restaurant tables, milk delivered every other day, the speed limit on state highways cut to 40 miles an hour, Gov. Robert A. Hurley answering correspondence with penny post cards—in these small ways the war is coming home to the people of Connecticut.

While tire rationing boards acted on their first appeals, and in one case at least cut red tape to give a rural mail carrier a needed tire, the average citizen was warned that tires are not the only item on his shopping list that will be affected.

Why sugar was short was not made clear, but merchants limited the amount they would sell to customers this week and in Bristol the sugar bowls disappeared from restaurant tables. If a customer requested sugar he got two lumps with his order. Supplies of some soft drinks also were reduced and stores in Hartford were unable to fill orders for children's rubber boots.

Parkway Speed Cut

The speed limit, formerly 50 miles an hour, was reduced by order of the State Traffic Commission. The Merritt Parkway Commission, which controls traffic on that super-highway, took similar action. Saving tires was the goal, the authorities announced, but enforcement of the new speed rule was not pressed with especial vigor. There has been no campaign of arrests or warnings for motorists who exceeded the new maximum.

The tire situation, in several Connecticut cities, has already resulted in every-other-day delivery of milk. Dealers elsewhere are debating a similar move. In New Haven there will positively be no special deliveries of milk, the dealers have announced, even to restaurants or hotels. If they run short they will have to wait until the truck comes around again on its regular delivery run.

Governor Hurley, who has asked State departments to use both sides of the sheet in official correspondence, has discovered that many of the inquiries at the Executive Office can be adequately answered on a post card. He has had form cards printed to take the place of many specially dictated letters.

State-Owned Cars

Delivery of milk only every two days is something that has long been talked about but never tried until an emergency forced the dairy industry to act. At the Capitol the same emergency has brought into being a long-talked-of state pool of motor vehicles. State-owned cars, until now left principally in the hands of employees to whom they were assigned, will now be controlled by a state transportation engineer attached to the office of the State Supervisor of Purchases.

Purchasing Supervisor Edward C. Geissler has advocated such a plan for years, but other departments fought vigorously to keep control of their motor vehicles. Curtis C. Wrytzen of Mr. Geissler's department will now determine who shall drive State cars, keep statistics on the cost of their operation and see that the cars are garaged and properly maintained.

District garages for the State's motor fleet may be established. A dissenting cry came from the teamsters' union. The drivers telegraphed Connecticut Representatives and Senators protesting cuts in the delivery of milk and bread. They said it meant "severe unemployment."

Mail Carrier's Plea

The first piece of business taken up by Hartford's district tire rationing board was a plea from a rural mail carrier who had blown a tire and needed another one to make his next day's round. The board told him to go ahead and buy it and the necessary certificate would be made out later. It may not be so easy later. Tire inspectors will be named in each town to pass on the condition of tires which motorists want replaced. If some of the bakery and milk wagon drivers lose their jobs, they might find employment in Hartford County factories. There has been an increase of 1,424 workers in 82 plants of Hartford County since the first of December. Employment Jan. 1 stood at 104,698, a new high. During the year, 24,762 employees were added to pay rolls of Hartford County industry.

Sunday Labor

It's all right to work on Sunday in Connecticut, to fill defense orders. The Governor says so, and he has overruled Commissioner of Labor Cornelius J. Danaher, who says it is against the law. It's an academic issue. Many factories have been working seven days a week, anyway, and nobody has been prosecuted. The Commissioner of Labor says he would give permission for Sunday work but the law does not allow him to. The Governor says Sunday work is not only permissible, it is a duty.

Red Cross Top

The Hartford Chapter, American Red Cross, received its biggest contribution from the employees of United Aircraft, $35,047. One of the smaller gifts came from 700 inmates of the Connecticut State Prison. From prison earnings they contributed $171.81.

Americas Prefer Beethoven, Arrau, Chilean Pianist, Says

Claudio Arrau, Chilean pianist who is playing the solo part in the Brahms Concerto No. 1, in D minor, for the pair of Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts beginning tomorrow, said today at the orchestra's rehearsal that the great German composer is not a favorite of South Americans. Concert audiences in South America think Brahms is too heavy, he said.

Musical audience tastes in South America have undergone a noticeable change during the past few years, declared this Chilean artist who is making his first appearance in Boston since 1924. "Chopin was the idol of South Americans a decade ago," he said. "They could not get enough of him, especially in the tropical parts of the continent. Today the concert-going public has shifted its admiration to Beethoven. Bach is a close second. They are also fond of Schumann and Debussy. They don't like Schubert, and despise Liszt," he said.

"Mozart is not very popular with South Americans either," Mr. Arrau said. "South Americans think he has no depth. Beethoven is the one composer sure of a welcome. They simply can't get enough of him. The music of Beethoven complements their dramatic nature. Their emotions swing violently. Everything about them is on a big scale. The storms are violent. The heat is great. And their feelings are like that."

While he shares his fellow countrymen's feelings about Beethoven and Bach, Mr. Arrau himself is a devotee of the unfavored Mozart and Schubert. Regarding Bach Mr. Arrau thinks so much of him that three years ago in Europe he presented a 12-recital series of every piano or clavichord composition written by the master.

Following his rehearsal of the first movement of the Brahms work this morning the orchestra members burst into spontaneous applause.

Of South American feelings regarding North Americans Mr. Arrau said that one of the greatest things that has been done to allay suspicion has been the traveling musical scholarships awarded to North American students in South America. These students live with South American families and the South Americans now realize that North Americans have intellectual and musical tastes and are not all merely tourists or businessmen.

As a citizen, Mr. Arrau said he was very happy regarding the current conference of Pan American diplomats in Rio de Janeiro. "Except, perhaps, I hope Argentina comes into it, but who can tell . . ." he said with outstretched arms and typically Latin shrug as we left the room.—A. H.

Pay Rolls to Absorb Bonds

Adoption of the Federal pay-roll allotment plan for systematic purchase of Defense Savings Bonds by 436 Massachusetts firms employing nearly 420,000 workers, was announced today by Daniel J. Doherty, State Administrator of Defense Savings.

The announcement was made as Mr. Doherty filed his first report in the campaign to have the pay-roll allotment plan adopted by every concern in Massachusetts. The local campaign is part of a Treasury Department program, calling for a list of all concerns installing the plan, and specifying the number employed by each company.

Participation in the plan by every wage earner with a regular income is sought as a means of providing funds for implementing national defense and at the same time checking inflation, Mr. Doherty said.

Under a new regulation, he pointed out, employers of 500 or more may become issuing agents for the Savings Bonds upon qualifying with the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

Bates Plans to End Its Year on May 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Jan. 15 — Joining in the nationwide movement to speed up college study programs as a wartime measure, the Bates College faculty announced over the week end plans to close the current academic year May 20, a month ahead of the originally scheduled date and made a recommendation to the Governing Boards of the College that Commencement be held not later than May 25.

The early closing will be accomplished by shortening examination and vacation periods, with mid-year examinations beginning Jan. 22 instead of Jan. 26, and the second semester starting Feb. 2, a week early. Spring vacation will be cut in half, and the final examination period will also be reduced.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Jan. 16

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program

For Friday, Jan. 16

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 15.35mc (19.5m), Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

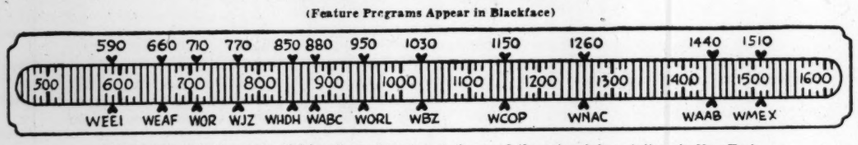
Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Camp Grant in Review.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Concert Miniatures."
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News analyst.
8:15 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
8:30 p. m.—"F. Y. I."—Talk.
8:45 p. m.—Howard Jones' Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:30 p. m.—Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Twentieth Century Serenade."
10:30 p. m.—"Your Defense Reporter."
10:45 p. m.—"Under Western Skies."
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Henry King's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—J. B. Priestley, "Britain Speaks."
11:45 p. m.—Howard Jones' Orchestra.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Swing Time	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm": sk.	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15	Olga Coelho, songs.	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30	News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife": sk.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Camp Grant in Review:	Sports and music
3:45	Talk: Pres. Ball	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	music; interviews: sk.	Sports and music
4:00	Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and music
4:15	United We Stand	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30	Teacher's Conf.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch.	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk.	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts": sk.	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service
6:00	News comment	News; Music	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Dance orchestra
6:15	Voice of Broadway	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	News Analyst	The Town Crier
6:30	News; music	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	Colonial Network Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane; Talk	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dance orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Rio de Janeiro Conf.	News: defense
7:30	"Maudie's Diary"	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch
7:45	dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	The Alpineers
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	**March of Time**	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Songs for Marching Men	"Bringing Up Parents"
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	**March of Time**	Brice, guests, orchestra.	Songs for Marching Men	Fireside Time
8:30	"Archie": comedy;	"Service With a Smile";	The Aldrich Family;	"For Your Information"	Opera Music
8:45	solos; or.: E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines	dramatic sketch	Dance orchestra	"The Dreamland Four"
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	**America's Town Meeting: "Can We Win the War Without Hate?"**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Mary Martin; Jerry Lester; Music Maids; guests; orchestra**	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album": records
9:15				News Service	
9:30	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour			Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta	Classical Album
9:45		Town Meeting			Classical Album
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	**Rudy Vallee Show: John Barrymore; guests**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	"First Line": Defense program	Attuck's Chorus		Will Bradley's Orch	Dance music
10:30		War Extra	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon, songs; orchestra; guests	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty"		"Under Western Skies"	Harry Morrissey's Orch.
11:00	News Analysis	News: Music	News Service	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Glenn Miller's Orch.
11:15	Weather: Master	"Music You Want"	Local news: musicale	Harry King's Orchestra.	Ray Noble's Orch.
11:30	Works of Music	"Music You Want"	"Joe and Mabel": comedy drama	J. B. Priestley: recorded	Day's End; music
11:45	Music: Orchestra	"Music You Want"		Howard Jones's Orch.	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News: Musical Clock	Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30	Music; News	Bradley Kincaid	Taxes; Music	Headline News	
7:45	News: War summary	News Service	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
8:00	**The World Today**	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells": music	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	Chet Gaylord, songs	"George & Dixie": news	"Morning Watch": talk	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Toast: music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	News and Rhythm	Colonial News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	Concert; Talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	Dramatization	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	Betty Crocker	"Millwheel": music	"Bess Johnson"	'New England Cupboard'	Farm and Home News
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian news	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Contrasts in Melody	"Help Mate": drama	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Food Fair"	"String Time"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Popular music	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News comment	Pachecho Ensemble
11:15	"Man I Married"	Mildred Carlson, talk	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Ruth Moss Interviews	John Kiley: J. McMaster
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons": sketch	Mess Con; Mel'dy Str'gs	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; Cowboy songs	"David Harum": sketch	Choir Loft	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue; Sports
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Dramatized News	Defense; Agricul. pgm	"The Town Crier"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Francine, songs
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Washington	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	news; guests; orchestra	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"; interview; music
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	"Musical Roundup"	Government Girl	Christian Science Prgrm
1:30	"Vic & Sade": sk.	"Salon Serenade"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Organ recital"	Organ recital
1:45	"Road of Life"	War News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	"Singing Strings"
2:00	Serial drama	**Music Appreciation Hour**	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Military Marches
2:15	Serial drama	**Walter Damrosch, cond.**	"The Mystery Man"	Network Orchestra	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	**Music Appreciation Hour**	"Valiant Lady": drama	**Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor; Paul Wittgenstein, pianist**	Jean Harper, songs
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	**Walter Damrosch, cond.**	"Grimm's Daughter"		News Service
3:00	"Swing Time"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"		Sports and Music
3:15	Bob Hannon, songs	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Sports and Music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	**Philadelphia Orch.**	Sports and Music
3:45	Astronomy Program	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch		Sports and Music
4:00	Josef Cherniavsky's	Arthur Tracey, songs	"Backstage Wife"	**Wittgenstein, pianist**	Sports and Music
4:15	Musical Camera	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30	Landt Trio	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	Arthur Frechette, pianist
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	'Jack Armstrong': drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert; talk	"The Town Crier"
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane; Talk	Sports results
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dance Orch.; Defense
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"This Man's Army"	News of the World	Rio de Janeiro Conf.	Five Star News
7:30	"How'm I Doin'?"	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger"	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:45	with Bob Hawk	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	The Alpineers
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour: Ingrid Bergman, drama; guests; orchestra; E. Davis**	**"Ask the Children" "Ask the Children"**	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra**	"Sizing Up the News"	'PM' Reporter
8:15		Charles Laughton; M. Berle; Shirley Ross; or.	**"Information, Please!" Clifton Fadiman, m. e.**	Herbie Kaye's Orchestra	Music of Gay Nineties
8:30				"Your Songs"; Jimmy Shield's Orchestra	The Lyric Theater
8:45					The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse" with Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		Dramatic sketch		Colonial News Service	
9:30	First Nighter: B.	"Michael Piper": dra-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Russell Bennett's Note-	"Classical Album"
9:45	Luddy, L. Tremayne	matic sketch; News	House": variety	book	"Classical

Easing of Entrance to Army Air Corps Cadets Promises 2,000,000 Rise in Rolls

Under New System Volunteers Speedily Taken Into Service

Defense News in Brief

Air Corps Cadet Bars Dropped—Relaxation of requirements of volunteers for the Army Air Corps Cadets, expected to make approximately 2,000,000 more men eligible for enlistment in this branch of the service, was announced by the War Department in Washington today.

Not only has the age limit been dropped from 20 to 18, but married men, heretofore rejected, will now be accepted, and the educational requirement of at least two years of college, or written examination in equivalent subjects, has been waived in favor of a uniform aptitude test.

Under the new system, a candidate may be on his way to an Air Corps Replacement Training Center the same day he applies for the first time at an Army Recruiting Station.

In the First Corps Area 15 Cadet Examining Boards will be added to the five already functioning in Bangor, Manchester, Windsor Locks, Chicopee Falls, and Boston, and the two traveling Boards now functioning in this area, making a total of 22 Boards in New England where candidates are to be given the aptitude, or "screening," tests immediately.

There will be no exemptions from the tests, the War Department announced, because of college credits earned, and the examination, itself, instead of emphasizing detailed academic knowledge, is in the nature of an intelligence test to determine a candidate's ability to comprehend the subjects with which he will be confronted at aviation schools.

The revised requirements will not affect volunteers for ground crew work, who would continue to enlist as privates in the Regular Army Air Corps, or pilots not candidates for the Air Corps Cadets.

Candidates for engineering, meteorological, and other technical training for Air Corps operations must still meet extensive educational requirements, however, it was stated.

The new standards apply both to civilians and to men already in the Army who wish to become aviation cadets, and the requirements were changed in order to step up the supply of pilots, navigators, and bombardiers for the Army.

Submarine Launching at Portsmouth—The U. S. S. Herring, first submarine to be launched at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard since the United States entered the World War, slipped down the ways today. There was no interruption in the construction of other vessels during the launching. Heretofore, workmen were given 15 minutes in which to witness such events at the yard.

The undersea craft was sponsored by Mrs. Ray Spear, wife of Rear Admiral Ray Spear, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts at Washington.

Selective Service Registration—Age groups to be registered in Massachusetts under the National Selective Service on Feb. 15 and 16 include all men not previously registered who have attained their 20th birthday on Dec. 31, 1941, and who have not reached their 45th birthday on Feb. 16, 1942; that is: All unregistered males resident in the United States who were born between Feb. 17, 1897, and Dec. 31, 1921.

Approximately 52,500 male residents in the Bay State will be registered in the 20 and 21-year-old groups, Brig.-Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, State Director of Selective Service, announced today.

National Selective Service headquarters anticipates a total registration in Continental United States of about 9,000,000 men between the ages of 20 and 45 years, the Director has been advised, and of these about 1,650,000 will be in the 20 and 21-year-old group.

It is estimated that around 7,350,000 in the 26 to 44-year-old group will be registered throughout the United States, together with some in the 21 to 36-year-old group who were unable or neglected to register on the two previous occasions.

Additional Chaplains Authorized—The War Department has announced authorization to Maj.-Gen. Thomas A. Terry, Commanding General, First Corps area, for the procurement of additional chaplains. They will be appointed in the grade of first lieutenant, Chaplain Corps, Army of the United States, and called to active duty as need arises.

A candidate for original appointment as Chaplain, Army of the United States, must be a citizen of the United States, actively engaged in the ministry as his principal vocation in life, with at least three years' practical experience therein, be between his 24th and 40th birthday, and ecclesiastically indorsed by his proper church official or committee.

A candidate holding the degrees of A.B. and Th. B. from recognized colleges and theological schools, or who has evidence of graduation from a recognized four-year college and three-year theological course, and is recommended by the Chief of Chaplains, will be appointed by the Adjutant General without further educational qualifications. Those applicants who have neither degree, but who, in the opinion of the Chief of Chaplains, have the equivalent of a college and theological education of the standards characteristic of recognized institutions, will be commissioned in the same manner. A physical examination, which may be had at any military post where facilities are available, is mandatory for all candidates.

Agencies listed below are authorized by the War Department to furnish indorsements for their affiliated clergymen:

For the following churches—Baptist, North; National Baptist, USA; National Baptist of America; Congregational-Christian; Evangelical; Evangelical and Reformed; Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints; Methodist Church; African Methodist Episcopal; A.M.E. Zion; Colored Methodist Episcopal; Presbyterian, USA; Presbyterian, US; Cumberland Presbyterian; United Presbyterian, Reformed Church of America; Christian Reformed; Salvation Army; Seventh Day Adventist Church; Unitarian; United Brethren; Universalist; The General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, 1137 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

For the Christian Science Church: Chairman, Committee on Publication of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Application for appointment, medical report and ecclesiastical indorsement or request for additional information with the First Corps Area should be submitted direct to First Corps Area Chaplain Ernest L. Loomis, Room 368, Boston Army Base, Boston, Mass.

Lowell Seaman Commended—Louis George Finch, able seaman of Lowell, Mass., has just received high commendation from the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation for his conduct during and after the torpedoing and sinking of the tanker S.S. Emidio off the California Coast on Dec. 20.

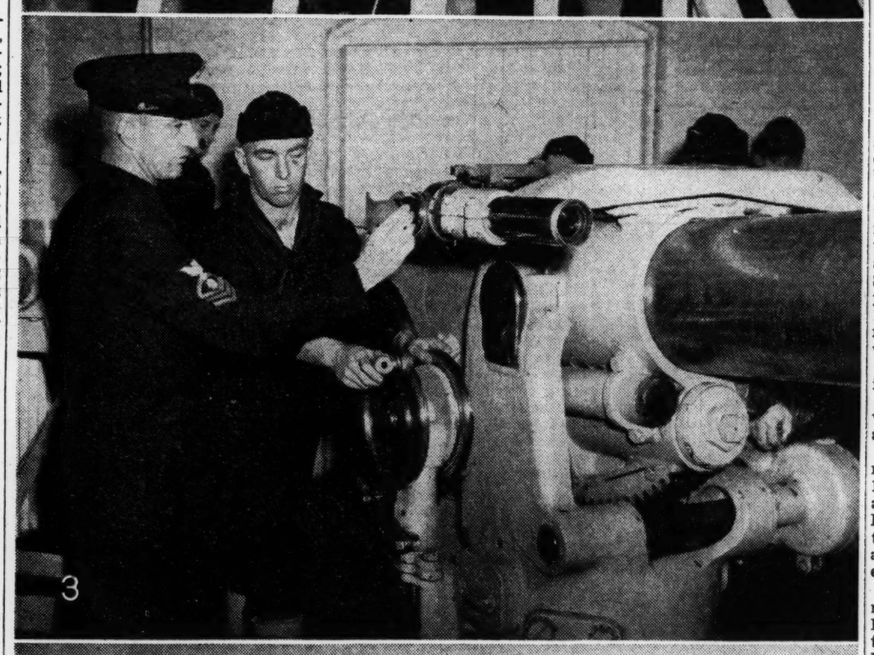
In a letter to Seaman Finch, R. S. Field, Director of the Bureau wrote:

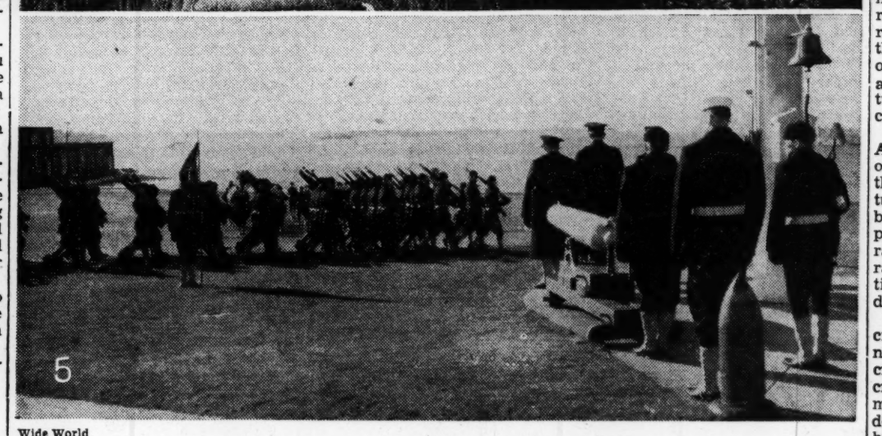
"It has been brought to the attention of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation that on the occasion of the shelling and torpedoing of the S. S. Emidio you showed a high degree of devotion to duty in that you went aloft to assist the chief mate in the rerigging of the radio antenna while the vessel was under fire.

"It is further reported that incident to abandoning ship you went overboard and hung on the outside of a small boat for a period of about an hour in order not to impose your weight on an already overcrowded boat.

"I note that you are a comparatively new man in the merchant marine, having joined the U. S. Maritime Service Training School in January, 1941, and having completed the prescribed course on the American sailor on December 2, 1941.

"I am pleased to express to you the commendation of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation."





Wide World

How to Become a Sailor in the U. S. Navy

Bruce Scott of Sharon, Mass., wanted to do something about the Pearl Harbor affair, so he joined the Navy.

(1) He signs up with Chief Quartermaster W. C. Jarrett at the recruiting station. After he took the oath he was in, but not of, the Navy. First, he had to get his hair cut, his allotment of uniforms, and his bus ride to the training station at Newport, R. I., where:

(2) He took his turn at the wheel on the training bridge. He was taught how to steer a course while some of his mates took sights.

(3) Guns have their place in the Navy, decidedly, so Bruce is shown how to move the gun barrel into position and how to aim the sights.

(4) This was his first lesson in signaling. The Navy still uses semaphores when the radio might give away positions.

(5) Passing in review, Bruce and his classmates daily are observed by their commanders.

New England Ups Output In Ordnance

Tremendous effort to increase ordnance production for the Army is being made throughout New England, Lieut. Col. James S. Crawford, Deputy District Chief of the Boston Ordnance District, reported today.

Splendid co-operation between employer and employees is lending vital aid to the stepping up of war output, Colonel Crawford added.

More than a thousand plants in this region are turning out materials which go into the making of cannon, shells, airplanes and other war equipment.

As typical of the extra drive that workers and management are putting into production, Colonel Crawford cited a number of replies to his recent letter asking factories to operate on New Year's Day.

The first of the year is the time when many plants take inventory, sometimes shutting down operations a day or so for this purpose.

Here are excerpts from some of the letters the Ordnance Department received:

"If the inventory interferes with the operation of the plant, the inventory will have to suffer."

"We operated New Year's Day and had the boys come in early to take inventory before production started, and it was so arranged that production was not stopped while inventory was being taken."

"You realize, of course, that the taking of inventory is essential and I am particularly proud of the fact that the group here were able to do this without affecting our Defense Program."

"We are taking every effort to utilize all the manufacturing time we possibly can in the interest of the National Defense Program."

"This company has no intention of closing down for any period for inventory purposes or for any other purposes for the duration, unless there is some actual need therefore for causes beyond our control."

"Accordingly we are operating several groups on 'bottle neck' operations not only today (New Year's Day) but also on Sunday, Jan. 4. This work is being done voluntarily and we are glad to report that we have a 100 per cent turn-out today in both our office and in our Final Inspection and Shipping Department. Assuring you of our desire to co-operate 100 per cent in what we now prefer to call the 'Victory Program,' we are."

"We shall be governed by your instructions."

"This day also (New Year's Day) will be just another day for us, as we will be going full tilt."

"In reference to your memorandum on working Thursday, Jan. 1, 1942, please be advised that by a vote of the men in our plant on Dec. 26 they signified their desire to work on this day. Hence, in accordance with your request, our entire plant will be working."

The territory of the Boston Ordnance District comprises New England except for Connecticut and that part of Massachusetts which lies west of Worcester County.

Miss Gail Neilson

Artist, of 6 Pinckney Street, Boston, who has been designated by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox to act as sponsor for the destroyer U. S. S. MacKenzie at the launching June 1, 1942, at San Pedro, Calif. Miss Neilson is a first cousin, twice removed, of Lieut. Alexander Slidell MacKenzie, U. S. N., for whom the destroyer is named.

Hayward Firm Signs Pact Of Textile Union

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Emil Rievé, General President of the Textile Workers Union of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations), announced that the union has negotiated a renewal of a two-year contract with the Hayward-Schuster Woolen Mills which has plants in Millbury, Manchaug and East Douglas, Mass.

The new contract, he said, provided for a voluntary checkoff, a week's vacation for employees who worked 1,000 hours during the preceding 12 months. Those who worked less than 12 months but more than three months will receive a week's vacation and 1-52 of their earnings during the period they worked.

The contract calls for a one-week vacation shutdown of the mills between May 25 and Sept. 10, but provides that, should defense orders prevent the granting of vacations, employees would be paid a bonus at their vacation rates.

Machinery for the adjustment of grievances has been set up and the contract bars both strikes and lockouts and establishes an official work week to run from Monday through Friday, with all work done beyond that period to be compensated at the rate of time and one-half.

Commissions Organize For State Studies

The special legislative commission established to study co-related functions of Federal, State, County and local governments will hold its first public hearing on Feb. 25 at 10 a. m. in the State House.

This date was set at the commission's organization meeting yesterday at which Senator Harold R. Lundgren (R) of Worcester was elected Chairman. Representative William R. Gilman (R) of Malden was named Vice-Chairman.

Public hearings will also be held in Worcester and Springfield on dates to be announced later.

The special commission formed to study State, County and local retirement systems for public employees was also organized yesterday. Senator Charles G. Miles (R) or Brockton was chosen as Chairman. Representative Frederick E. Pierce (R) of Greenfield was named Vice-Chairman. Thomas M. Joyce, State Rationing Administrator, resigned as member of the commission because of the pressure of his rationing duties.

Senator George W. Krapf (R) of Pittsfield was elected Chairman of the special commission set up to study junior colleges. The Vice-Chairman will be Representative Charles F. Holman (R) of Norwood.

B. U. Job Bureau Breaks Record In Placing Students

Boston University's placement bureau has attained the highest record of jobs for students in its history. All but three of last year's eligible graduates are now working. Out of 782 graduates seeking employment, 779 have now found work, Warren E. Benson, Director of the Bureau, reports.

"The real value in the employment statistics," Mr. Benson declared, "is in the diversity of specialized occupations represented. The largest proportion of positions was in the educational field. Many graduates are teaching classes from grade school to college. Others are instructors of art, music, social sciences, home economics, speech, and dramatics. Several graduates hold important school administrative posts and others are directing physical education and coaching athletics.

"Many other graduates have found jobs in highly specialized secretarial work. The war and the defense program has resulted in jobs for physical therapists, statisticians, chemists, social workers, specialists in food and clothing and personnel workers," he concluded.

Plan for Rail Rate Boost Is Opposed by Industry

Opposition to plans proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 10 per cent increase in railroad rates and charges developed today from the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Advocating maintenance of current rate relationships, the organization did not oppose the objective of the I. C. C. plan, but merely the methods under which the increased revenue would be obtained. The revenue should not be sought through a vertical lift in percentage on all commodities and fares alike, as that would throw the rate structure out of balance, the A. I. M. contended.

Edgar J. Rich, counsel for the A. I. M., in a brief setting forth the organization's assertions, proposed that the railroads be given opportunity to file new rate schedules based, as far as practicable, on present rate relationships. The railroads then could mark up their rates carefully to yield the additional revenue they might need, he declared.

Mr. Rich pointed out that an increase in the cost of operation does not necessarily require a like increase in rates. "As traffic increases, the new revenue is in large measure an increase in net," he declared. "The new traffic is largely handled by heavier loading of cars and placing more cars in the trains, and the increased cost of this service is often negligible. It is held not unlikely that the estimated increase in traffic for 1942 (10 per cent) will give the railroads substantially the same net revenue which they received before the increase in wages and the cost of materials."

Another argument advanced why the I. C. C. should not act on the railroad application at the present time is that the President, on Dec. 18, 1941, established the Office of Defense Transportation which was given the right to negotiate rates, and it will be the policy of that office to confer with the Interstate Commerce Commission on problems of rates, routing and car service.

Troops to Guard Waterfront Are Declared Vital to Boston

Waterfront property owners were told that the port of Boston is "extremely vulnerable to sabotage," at a meeting to discuss safety measures, held at Police Headquarters in Boston yesterday, at which the use of Federal troops on a 24-hour basis for land protection of waterfront property was urged by Frank S. Davis, of the Maritime Association.

While many large property owners have taken precautions including the posting of extra guards, installation of floodlights, and fire equipment, there still remain abandoned and unguarded piers in the vicinity of defense plants that are definite fire menaces and serve as points of departure for saboteurs. This was disclosed by Nelson C. Smith, Chairman of the Maritime Association's Pier Protection Committee, who arranged the meeting with Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty.

Precautionary measures are a public rather than a private matter, Mr. Davis told the 100 property owners assembled at the meeting, criticizing what he called reluctance of public officials to demand troops for such purposes. The failure to guard land approaches properly is not consistent with rigid Government regulations for water approaches to piers, he declared, asking what public officials "are going to stand up to criticism that will result if we have another Pearl Harbor here."

Mr. Timilty promised full co-operation of the police in all steps to safeguard waterfornt property. Watchmen's schools will be established he said to train men in the use of firearms and precautions necessary during this emergency, assuring the gathering that he would enroll such men in the auxiliary police force.

N. E. Workers Get $149,692 Back Pay

New England workers received $149,692.36 in back pay during December under Federal wage and hour regulations, Leo A. Gleason, Regional Director of the Wage-Hour Division, announced in Boston. Payment of $53,348.26 to 1,773 Bay State employees last month was also announced.

The payments represent the difference between what workers actually received from employers and wages due them under the minimum and overtime requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act, Mr. Gleason said. Except where a higher minimum has been established by wage order, industries under the Act must pay a base rate of 30 cents an hour for a 40-hour week, the director pointed out. Time and a half must be paid for overtime work, he added.

Important wage orders affecting Massachusetts workers include textile, 37½ cents; shoes, 40 cents; lumber and timber products, 35 cents, according to Mr. Gleason.

Henry George Institute Opens Soon for 10 Weeks

The Henry George Institute of New England at 90 Beacon Street announces the opening of its winter classes beginning the week of Jan. 19, and continuing for 10 weeks.

A free evening course in the Economics of a Democracy will be given to the new students.

MEN!
Sale of Suits Overcoats Furnishings Shoes
Now On!
LEO HIRSH Inc.
250 Huntington Ave., Boston

Hot Stuff
Says "Welcome Home" on Cold Winter Days

Hot soups, steaming bouillons, nourishing chocolate drinks are ready in a jiffy to warm the chilly homecomer. It's a smart housekeeper who keeps a well-filled shelf of these quick hot foods. National advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor offer flavorsome candidates for the shelf, and local grocers in hundreds of cities use Monitor advertising to announce their readiness to supply the household.

Australia Partly Lifts Ban On Admitting Yellow Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Jan. 15—Placing humanity before political creed, the Australian Labor Government has partially suspended the "White Australia" policy for the duration of the war.

The action taken legalizes the entry into Australia of certain refugees from countries overrun by Japan.

Prime Minister John Curtin has explained that a limited number of European alien women and children and a number of Eurasian and Chinese women and children are to be admitted.

Those able to do so will be expected to pay their own way, others will be brought to Australia and maintained at Government expense.

Permission to come to Australia has also been granted to some Chinese men of non-military age who are able to support themselves and their families. These men who made special application have been granted a year's exemption from laws forbidding them to enter the country. Their cases may be reviewed at the end of the year, but women and children are unlikely to be compelled to leave Australia when the war ends.

Mr. Curtin expects that many of the newcomers will be able to work for a living, but he is emphatic in stating that they will not be allowed to disrupt Australian labor conditions. Maintenance of the standard of living has been the main argument in support of the White Australia policy since the federation.

Referring to the suspension of the policy, Mr. Curtin stated, "the decision is a very necessary and humane course in view of the great hardship these people are enduring."

Under the White Australia policy any immigrant may be asked to pass a dictation test of 50 words in any European language. It was introduced for the purpose of preventing colored races from entering Australia and to clear Kanakas (Melanesians) from the Queensland canefields. The practice has been to test undesirable immigrants in a language they would be certain not to understand.

A. I. F. Aids India

By Australian Associated Press

MELBOURNE, Jan. 15—The Australian Government has decided to permit a limited number of officers and men serving abroad with the Australian Imperial Force to leave the A. I. F. to accept commissions with the Indian Army. Australia had been asked to help provide officers for the Indian Army.

It was announced that married men from 18 to 35 years of age probably will be called up for home service within a month. Men with a wife and up to three children will be affected.

Relaxes Curb

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Prime Minister John Curtin

Who has partly suspended the "White Australia" policy for the duration of the war.

Darlan Faces Accusation As Berlin Agent

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Raymond Offroy, who served in the Vichy French Diplomatic Service for 10 months but now is allied with the Free French Cause, charged today that Admiral Jean Darlan used the Vichy Diplomatic Corps as a "fifth column" and espionage organization for Germany and Italy.

Mr. Offroy made his charges in a 15-page booklet in which he stressed particularly his experiences in Greece, where he was acting Consul-General at Athens until May, 1941.

He said the Vichy Embassy there sent to France information concerning military installations in strategic Port Volo, later used by the British as a troop-landing point.

"Three days after the transmission of this information to Vichy," Mr. Offry asserted, "the Italian Air Force bombed the exact area which had been indicated by our military attaché."

He and other French officials, he said, were instructed to find out all they could about British plans for operations in Greece.

"Then, at the beginning of April," he declared, "I learned in a way which cannot be divulged that all the information I had communicated to Vichy had been brought to the knowledge of Berlin."

Mr. Offroy concluded with the statement that he had "every reason to believe" his was noot an isolated case but merely an indication of the efforts Hitler is making "to transform France's foreign representatives into unwitting collaborators of his "fifth column.'"

Canadian Army Girls

Wide World

Ready for Duty in U. S.

The first members of the Canadian Woman's Army Corps slated for active duty outside of Canada left Ottawa recently for service in Washington where they will take over the duties performed by men at the Canadian Legation. Waving to friends as they left for Washington are Company Sergeant Majors Jacqueline Mineau of Ottawa, Mary Fowler of Ottawa, and Enid Clark of Vancouver.

Russians Wage Frontal Drive Against Nazis at Mozhaisk

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Jan. 15

Russian shock troops were reported to be operating a direct frontal attack today against 100,000 Germans massed at Mozhaisk, 57 miles west of Moscow, in what might prove to be one of the decisive battles of the war.

Mozhaisk is the keystone of the dwindling German defense corridor on the road from Moscow to Smolensk.

The British Radio said that a heavy battle was in progress at the gates of Mozhaisk and that "one key position is said to have changed hands several times."

Other Red Army forces, slowly closing a giant trap around Mozhaisk, were officially reported to have recaptured the town of Medyn, 35 miles to the southwest. This meant that the Germans now had only a 70-mile-wide escape route from Mozhaisk, with Soviet troops pressing down from Volokolamsk in the north and Medyn in the south.

Volokolamsk is 35 miles north of Mozhaisk.

A bulletin from Adolf Hitler's High Command, tersely noting "defensive battles" on the Moscow and Leningrad fronts, acknowledged that the Russians were making a new drive along the Sea of Azov in the direction of Taganrog, 40 miles west of Rostov-on-Don. The offensive was termed "unsuccessful."

Berlin Admission

The Berlin Radio admitted that Russian reinforcements for the new battle of the Crimea were landing at Feodosiya, on the Kerch peninsula, and said German fliers had bombed large Ssoivet shipping concentrations, disembarking troops and war materials of all kinds. The Nazi High Command said three Russian ships were damaged by bomb hits.

In the north, on the Leningrad front, German assault troops were reported to have destroyed 20 Soviet pillboxes and their gun crews in driving a 600-foot-wide breach through Russian lines. This implied that a Nazi counteroffensive had been launched in the Leningrad area.

By contrast, the British Radio reported:

"The Russians have now cleared almost the whole of the eastern bank of the River Volkhov, southeast of Leningrad, and captured a village on the west bank about 65 miles from the city."

Six-Week Stand

Referring to the fighting on the central front, London dispatches said that the whole of the bleak and icy battleground west of Moscow was declared by informed Russian sources to have been cleared for a Red Army war of movement by the breaking of the last German positional zone in this part of the front.

This positional zone, at Gorokhovo, athwart the Moscow-Mozhaisk highway east of Mozhaisk, had stood for nearly six weeks in the face of the steady pressure of the Russian counteroffensive, staunchly protecting the Germans in the Mozhaisk area.

The situation of these Germans has become an increasingly-menaced salient with deep Russian thrusts to the south and north of Mozhaisk.

Recapture of the Gorokhovo position broke a front which had extended across the Mozhaisk highway to Kubinka, and it laid the Nazi positions, crowded one on another in Mozhaisk, open to attack by this route as well as frontally, below the highway.

If the German Command is forced to withdraw these Mozhaisk divisions too rapidly there will most certainly be a dangerous scramble westward, for the whole area is wedged between the Russian pincers which approach Rzhev on the north and the main Bryansk-Smolensk railway on the south.

The southern arm of this pincers is reported ramming across frozen country on a 40-mile-wide front and new reserves are being rushed into action.

Halfaya Surrender Near?

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 15 (AP)—British Imperial and Allied infantry have moved forward to new positions against Axis holdout forces in the Halfaya border region of Egypt, facing Libya, under cover of a destructive aerial and artillery bombardment, British Middle East Headquarters announced today.

WITH THE SOUTH AFRICAN ARMY AT SALUM, Jan. 13, Delayed (AP)—Lean and hungry Germans straggled out of the sunless caverns of the rocky Salum escarpment in surrender today to give the British additional hope that the adjacent Axis strongpoint on the Egyptian frontier—Halfaya—might give up without too difficult a battle.

Halfaya lies directly across the British line of supplies. With troops now advancing on El Agheila, over 300 miles westward, it requires nearly a 100-mile tortuous desert detour to get around it. At present British and Empire forces occupy positions in the shape of a huge letter "V" around canyon-like Halfaya.

The wings of the "V" rest on the Mediterranean and a point roughly 10 miles inland, marked as "Point 207." That point is the highest ground in the vicinity and commands a great expanse around it. It gets its name because it is 207 meters above sea level.

Actually the British have crossed a line through the letter "V" making it a letter "A" by cutting off "Point 207" from Halfaya Canyon, which leads down to the Mediterranean. It was a British effort to narrow the "V" which led to the capture of Salum.

During the 10 months since the Germans took Halfaya from the British in the precipitous retreat of last spring, they have converted the whole area into a fortress of Gibraltar-like qualities, the South Africans discovered in the taking of Salum.

With rock drills they have interconnected the caves around the coastline. Barely would the South Africans drive them from one cave than they would bob up from another below or above or along the cliff face and begin firing with machine guns, mortars or submachine guns.

One platoon of South Africans drove the Germans from a trench cut in a steep, rocky slope and the Germans took refuge in a cave immediately below. From there they threw hand-grenades back up over the roof of the cave. They were attached to measured strings which dropped them exactly into the trench just occupied by the South Africans.

Americans Finance Bibles for Russians

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 15 (AP)—Publication in Finland of 30,000 copies of the New Testament for distribution in Russia is being financed by Southerners, the Rev. Dr. Louie D. Newton, Baptist pastor, said here today.

Just how the Bibles cross the war-torn frontier between the two nations was not disclosed but the Rev. Daniel H. Stanton of the American Bible Society declared, "getting Bibles across is not as difficult as one might imagine."

Dr. Newton, Associate Secretary of the Baptist World Alliance, said that the Russian Government had granted permissin to distribute the Bibles.

Fishing Fleet

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 15 (CP)—Plans have been approved by the Government for putting back into production the 1,100 vessels of the British Columbia Japanese fishing fleet which was immobilized Jan. 13 by Government restrictions.

Fisheries Minister J. E. Michaud announced yesterday approval of an Order-in-Council setting up a committee of three which will supervise charters, leases or sales of these vessels to non-Japanese operators.

The fleet, owned by persons of Japanese origin, is valued at between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000. Some 980 units are impounded near New Westminster and the remainder at Prince Rupert and other Pacific ports.

The production of the Japanese fishing fleet in British Columbia contributed largely to the food supplies of the Empire, it was said. This led to a Government decision that action must be taken at once to get the immobilized fleet back into operation while preserving for the Japanese owners their equity in the vessels.

Canada Puts New Curbs On Aliens on West Coast

By Morris McDougall

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 15—The Dominion Government has announced that all enemy aliens of whatever origin, except those holding police permits, will be removed from protected areas—later to be defined—on the Pacific Coast. The policy of the Government is based, it is explained, on the principle that "national defense and victory" are the first and overriding considerations.

At the same time Canadians of Japanese racial origin and Japanese Nationals resident in Canada will be treated justly. The maintenance "of a calm and reasonable attitude among Canadian citizens generally" will be encouraged, and no action will be taken or permitted "which would give any excuse to the Government of Japan for mistreating Canadians under Japanese control."

Canada will also continue to collaborate with Britain and the United States to co-ordinate policies in relation to persons of Japanese origin.

Civilian Corps Planned

Canadian Japanese who have shown they wish to serve will be organized into a civilian corps, so that their services may be utilized. Opportunities will also be provided for the employment of adult male enemy aliens on work of national value. This work will be carried on outside the so-called protected areas.

After Japan's treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor the Canadian Government immobilized all Japanese fishing boats on the Pacific Coast. No person of Japanese origin will be permitted, during the war with Japan, to fish or serve on fishing vessels "or on other vessels operated by Japanese off the British Columbia coast."

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police will control the sale of gasoline and explosives to persons of Japanese origin. Radios and cameras are forbidden to Japanese nationals and "the present intensive surveillance" of these nationals will be continued.

To Take Over Boats

As it would be a disservice to Canada and the war effort to allow the 1,000 or more fishing boats of the Japanese to lie idle, the Government is setting up a committee "for the sale, lease, requisition, or charter on equitable terms and to suitable persons" of the boats now immobilized. It will be the duty of white fishermen and canners to keep up the supply of fish.

The Government voices its determination "to carry through its program with the utmost expedition and thoroughness." It believes that with other steps already taken there will be adequate safeguards against possible subversive activities however fomented on the West Coast, but points out to all those of Japanese or other enemy origin that those who conform loyally to the regulations "will be given every protection, both for themselves and their property."

Extent of Curbs

VANCOUVER, British Columbia (C. P.)—Removal of Japanese from British Columbia defense areas as announced at Ottawa today is expected to bring about a vital change in the coastal area where the Province's 23,425 Japanese are concentrated.

Some 8,500 adult male Japanese reside in Vancouver, the adjacent Fraser Valley, a fertile farming district, in Victoria and in scores of Hamlets that look out onto the Pacific. It is estimated that at least a dozen railroad trains would be required to transport them to another part of Canada.

Agitation to remove Japanese from vital coastal areas has been strong since Japan entered the war Dec. 7 and those favoring the scheme say no branch of British Columbia industry would suffer seriously.

The largest single economic group are fishermen—about 1,300—and they have been living in enforced idleness since Dec. 7, when military authorities tied up the fishing fleet. It was announced at Ottawa today arrangements are being made for white fishermen to take over the boats.

Whole villages and communities along the coast might disappear, depending on the extent of Ottawa's definition of "protected areas." There is, for instance, Steveston, a village of 2,500, nearly all Japanese families, at the mouth of the Fraser River. Scores of other coastal settlements are almost exclusively Japanese.

The order would presumably affect Canadian-born Japanese, since even those born in Canada lack a franchise. The Canadian-born Japanese have long since adopted western ways; many of them are graduates of the University of British Columbia and some can no longer speak or understand the language of their fathers. Most, however, attended as children Japanese-language schools in addition to British Columbia public schools. The Japanese schools recently were closed.

The face of Vancouver likely would be changed by the disappearance of hundreds of dry-cleaning and dressmaking shops and the corner confectionery-grocery stores, in which trades urban Japanese predominate. These stores are scattered throughout the city, although the bulk of Vancouver's Japanese live in "Little Tokyo," an east end district which is literally a city within a city.

Besides fishing, Japanese have been principally active in logging and the small fruit industry on Vancouver Island and in the Fraser Valley. A tentative survey lists their occupations as follows:

Fishermen, 1,800; loggers and pulp mill workers, 2,000; farmers, 800; gardeners, 178; cleaners and pressers, 211; rooming-house keepers, 123; retail and wholesale clerks, 695; laborers, 435; miscellaneous, 1,000.

Full-Course Dinners Eliminated by Clippers

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 15 (AP)—Full-course dinners for passengers on Pan American Clippers have been eliminated because of demands for Hemisphere defense.

Needing more space on ships, Pan American officials substituted a buffet luncheon. This eliminated a dining steward and considerable heavy equipment and made room for two extra passengers.

Bonwit Teller
NEW YORK, WHITE PLAINS

B. H. Wragge's

Super Shirt 6.50

It looks like the biggest suit spring in years..and here's the suit shirt of all time, by our shirt-making maestro. Rayon crepe in white, yellow, light blue, aqua, dusty pink. Exclusive with us in New York. Sizes 12 to 38. Monogram, 1.00 extra.

B H WRAGGE CORNER—MAIN FLOOR

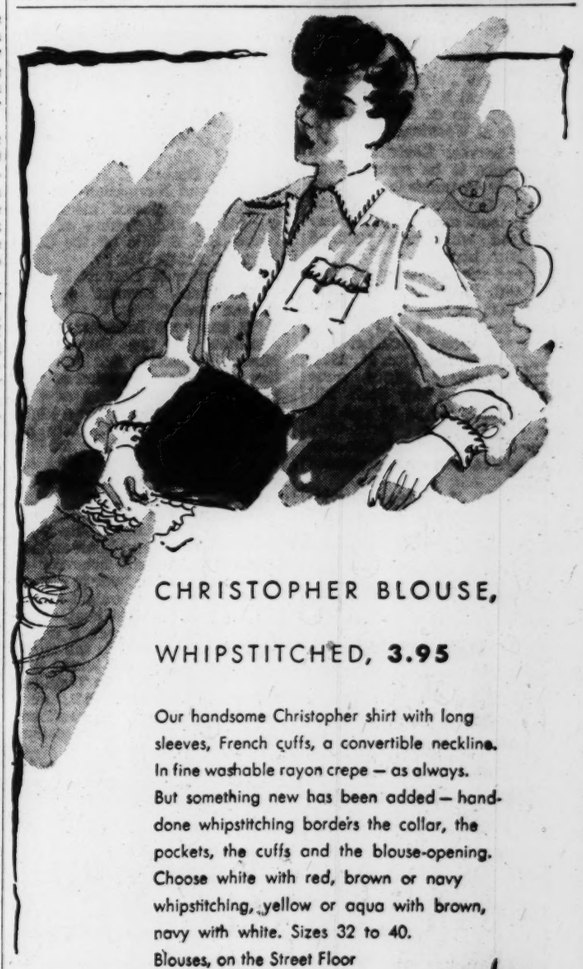
CUSTOM PERMANENTS

ANNA-MIA
Ladies' Hairdressers
1192 LEXINGTON AVENUE, N. Y. C.
BU. 8-4684

Save Time! Save Money!
IT'S CONVENIENT TO SHOP AT
Wertheimer's
THE COMPLETE DEPT. STORE
West 181st St., New York City
TELEPHONE WA 7-3960

NEW YORK

We Invite You
to Our Spacious
Beauty Studio
where we will restyle your coiffure to harmonize with your new chapeau.
Permanent Wave "Naturelle"
CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY STUDIO
607 FIFTH AVENUE VO. 5-3282
BRANCH:
100 MAMARONECK AVENUE
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.



CHRISTOPHER BLOUSE,
WHIPSTITCHED, 3.95
Our handsome Christopher shirt with long sleeves, French cuffs, a convertible neckline. In fine washable rayon crepe — as always. But something new has been added — hand-done whipstitching borders the collar, the pockets, the cuffs and the blouse-opening. Choose white with red, brown or navy whipstitching, yellow or aqua with brown, navy with white. Sizes 32 to 40.
Blouses, on the Street Floor
Lord & Taylor
New York + Manhasset

Save Half Now!
Famous Queen Mary Creams
In Economy Jars
90c

Our Lowered Price Policy enables us to pass these remarkable savings on to you! Rich, luxuriant, exclusive creams—long famous for their kind and soothing effect on sensitive skins.

Queen Mary* Cleansing Cream, 16-oz. economy size.....90c

Queen Mary* Foundation Cream, economy size.....90c

JOHN WANAMAKER, PHILADELPHIA-NEW YORK
Please send me: .....jars Queen Mary Cleansing Cream. .....jars Queen Mary Cold Cream. .....jars Queen Mary Foundation Cream.
Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....
charge ☐ C. O. D. ☐ check enclosed ☐

PHILADELPHIA—MAIN FLOOR—CHESTNUT
NEW YORK—FASHION STORE—MAIN FLOOR
(All Creams Subject to 10% Tax)
* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
John Wanamaker
Philadelphia
New York

Stern's White Sales!
EXTRA LENGTHS IN MUSLIN Sheets
1.29
REGULARLY 1.49
Size 81x99 . . . 72x108 . . . in smooth as linen sheets that are best sellers day in and day out at regular prices. Stock up your linen closet for a long time to come. Pillow cases to match, reg. 39c ea., 29c.
Fourth Floor

STERN BROTHERS • 42 ST. & 6TH AVE. • LO. 5-6000

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
LACKAWANNA 4-5600
Hours 9 to 4:30 daily, except Saturday
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
500 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

Yugoslavia: Will Shift Ease Tension?

By R. H. Markham
Formerly Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in the Balkans.

Yugoslavia, one of the bravest of the 26 nations united against the Nazis, has reconstructed its Government. In the Premiership, a famous and experienced Belgrade professor, Dr. Slobodan Yovanovitch, has replaced the daring soldier, Gen. Dushan Simovitch, while the War Ministry has been given to the indomitable guerrilla chief, Draja Mihailovitch, and the Ministry of Justice has been placed in the hands of the most tireless worker for a general Balkan understanding, in all Yugoslavia, Dr. Milan Gavrilovitch.

General Simovitch, who was largely responsible for the revolution that overthrew Yugoslavia's appeasing government on the 27th of March last year, has contributed more than almost any other single individual to the dislocation of Hitler's program for 1941 and the slowing up of Nazi progress. But General Simovitch is a soldier rather than a statesman. He will now return to the battle line and continue to make his contribution where it will be most effective.

Free Johnson No. 1

His place as Government head will be taken by Serbia's most influential and highly esteemed professor, versed in history and well acquainted with international affairs. In English, the name of the new Yugoslav Premier is Free Johnson. Most Serbs who aren't called Pope or Popeson seem to be named John or Jones or Johnson. Those names fill the Birth Registries, and every one of these Joneses is utterly devoted to Sloboda (freedom). Now the Serbs are led by Free Johnson No. 1.

The new chief is a mild appearing, soft voiced, white haired, goateed man with vast erudition, a prolific pen, a sparkling wit, sterling character and pronounced force of will. He is what his countrymen call "a good old Serb," a patriarch, a Cincinnatus.

He lives humbly on a small salary, in a modest home, with little ambition for wealth or power or flashy positions, rather deprecating the hollow pretentiousness of the modern intelligentsia. Still, in this modesty he has always been an undaunted fighter for liberty. At times he has even been rather aggressively Serbian, in contrast to Yugoslavian.

The new Minister of Justice, Dr. Milan Gavrilovitch, in contrast to the new Prime Minister, is rather more of a Yugoslav than a Serb. He, too, is from Belgrade and of pure Serb origin, but has long been one of the foremost leaders in the Yugoslav Agrarian Party, one of whose basic aims is a federated Yugoslavia and a General Balkan Union. Dr. Gavrilovitch worked untiringly and with unflinching faith, during the darkest hours, for a Serbo-Croatian understanding. He has always been unreservedly opposed to Fascism in Yugoslavia and has accepted great risks in his unceasing fight for democracy.

Appropriate Choice

Nothing could have been more appropriate than the bringing of the fearless, fighting Chetnik chief, General Mihailovitch, into the Cabinet. He is the most outstanding guerrilla warrior in the whole of Europe. His continued resistance to Hitler, in rain and snow, in mountain fastnesses and gloomy forests, with ill clad, ill fed, poorly armed peasant soldiers, is one of the most moving epics of modern times. His entrance into the Cabinet brings to it a living bond with Yugoslavia.

These changes will also tend to improve relations between Serbs and Croatians in Yugoslavia and throughout the world. The enmity between Serbs and Croatians moved toward a climax after the collapse of Yugoslavia and the seizure of power in Croatia by the terrorist, Ante Pavelitch. Dr. Pavelitch and his bands massacred many Serbs living in Croatia.

Serbian church leaders and certain Serbian nationalists trumpeted these outrages throughout the world as acts of the Croatian nation. That aroused furious feelings on both sides and fed a fire that threatened to consume Yugoslavia.

General Simovitch was not directly responsible for this anti-Croatian campaign, but his name was connected with it. He repeatedly urged the Serbs and Croatians to co-operate, but still he was regarded with some suspicion. Therefore his relinquishing of the Premiership will tend to quiet the spirits of Serbian and Croatian extremists. It will strengthen the anti-Hitler front among Yugoslavs throughout the world, and especially in the United States.

Yugoslavs Regain 19,000 Square Miles

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 15

Yugoslavia's guerrilla armies have regained control of at least 19,000 square miles of Yugoslavia's 96,000 square miles of mountain territory and now are issuing passports for "Unoccupied Serbia," W. Tencer, Yugoslav adviser for the BBC, has announced.

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 15—The sudden switchover from military to civilian leadership of the exiled Yugoslav Government will, it is hoped, tend to lessen Serb-Croat tension which has been growing lately.

Gen. Dushan Simovitch, the retiring Premier, whose brilliance as a military leader is acknowledged by his compatriots and whose services in helping promote the coup d'état of March, 1941, are gratefully acknowledged by all, hasn't had much experience in politics and his leadership had military discipline as the outstanding quality.

His successor, Dr. Slobodan Yovanovitch, is a distinguished jurist, trusted equally by Croats, Slovens and Serbs.

Some of his collaborators are close associates of Dr. Vlatko Matchek, Croat leader, who remained in Zagreb when the Germans overran the country and who has consistently refused to join the present pro-Nazi Ustachi Party leader, Dr. Ante Pavelitch, in the Government of Croatia, which the Axis has formed into a separate state as it did in the parallel case of Slovakia.

Unity is Sought

Thus the new Yugoslav Government in London, besides having a more democratic complexion than its predecessor, is also strong in upholding Yugoslav unity.

This, as a matter of fact, is all the more important owing to the recent acrimonious controversy which has sprung up both here and in the United States over the outrages committed by the Pavelitch group on the inhabitants of Croatia.

One of the groups—on which General Simovitch too is understood to have frowned—has made itself the mouthpiece of pan-Serb opinion and has used Dr. Pavelitch's excesses against the Serbs as an argument for establishing Serb hegemony over all South Slavs, including not only the Croats and Slovenes, but the Bulgars. A controversy has been raging strongly in Serb and Croat language newspapers in the United States, to the great distress of patriotic Yugoslavs here as well as in America.

It is hoped the quarrel will now cease.

In actual fact there is incontrovertible evidence that the Croats and Slovenes as well as the Serbs are fiercely resisting both Dr. Pavelitch and its Nazis.

Fight in Harmony

For instance, Yugoslav bomber crews fighting with the British Air Force in the Near East, are mainly composed of at least two, often all three of the national groups, and they are reported to work together with complete harmony.

The Yugoslav fleets are mainly manned by Croats from Dalmatia. And it is known that in Yugoslavia itself many Croats and Slovenes have joined insurgents commanded by Gen. Draja Mihailovitch, who has been named Minister of War in the new London Cabinet, while still remaining in Yugoslavia.

It also has been recorded that the Croats haven't a monopoly on Quislings. The Serbian Gen. Milan Neditch, who began by trying to act as a buffer between the Axis and the insurgents, has been gradually jockeyed into joining the Axis and his followers have come into conflict on a number of occasions with their compatriots.

The present situation in Yugoslavia is obscure with General Neditch and the Axis reporting that General Mihailovitch is in flight and his followers virtually wiped out, and his opponents say the number of insurgents is continually increasing.

It appears tolerably certain, however, that although General Mihailovitch has a price on his head, he moves about the country with impunity, and, if reports speak truly, often sits unrecognized in cafes next to German officers.

It is also incontestible that into large areas in both Croatia and Serbia neither German, Italian, Hungarian nor Bulgarian Quislings would enter unless accompanied by considerable armed forces.

Slovenes' Case Worst

The Slovenes, being the least numerous of the three racial groups, are in the worst case and there is reason to believe that large numbers of those who failed to escape have been deported to make room for Axis settlers.

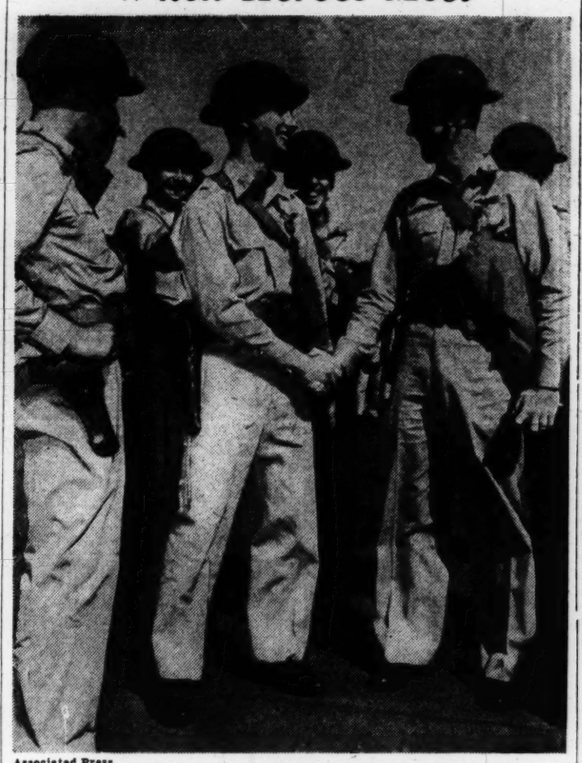
The indignities and crimes which have been perpetrated on the local inhabitants, which Premier Yovanovitch chronicled in his first public appearance as Prime Minister at the London conference on war crimes—are thus tending to draw the Yugoslavs together and to cement a sense of equality of suffering which is helping to wipe out the previous rather prevalent concept of the Serbs as masters with the Croats and Slovenes very much in the background.

Formation of the new Cabinet is therefore regarded as symptomatic of the process of healthy development which is going on in Yugoslavia itself. Although it would be rash to assume the older tendency won't reassert itself, it is nevertheless strongly felt that if Yugoslavia is re-established on a firm united democratic basis under the present dynasty after the war, it is vitally important that the foundations be laid down now.

'Only Woman Professor' In Law Named in Denver

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 15 (AP)—Helen Thorp, who was graduated from the University of Denver Law School in 1939, yesterday was appointed a professor in the school by Dean Roger Wolcott. The Dean said she was the only woman professor in an accredited law school in the United States.

When Heroes Meet



Associated Press

Honors for Hawaii's Defenders

With members of their squadrons looking on, Second Lieut. George S. Welch, center, and Second Lieut. Kenneth M. Taylor, right, shake hands at Wheeler Field, Hawaii, after they were presented with Distinguished Service Crosses for their part in fighting off the Japanese planes in the attack of Dec. 7.

Reform in South Australia: Trust Takes Housing Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The Government's policy for improving housing conditions by vesting a trust with powers to deal with sub-standard dwellings, and control rents, is a feature of a bold program of social reform. Thousands of homes in the metropolitan area are being inspected.

The presence of so many homes not fit for habitation has come as an unpleasant surprise to the civic authorities. Little or no attempt to introduce reasonable amenities had been made by a large number of owners, but now Parliament has given the trust the right to declare houses sub-standard and fix rents. A "surprising" measure of agreement either to effect repairs or rebuild is reported.

The drastic power to reduce rents to a figure which makes ownership a bad investment has already had a marked effect, although the operation of the Act began only at the beginning of the year. The scheme for the control of excessive charges to tenants, whose homes are not even of moderate standards, is now in full swing and will embrace the whole of the city and suburbs. Not until satisfactory conditions have been provided will the trust release houses from rent control. So far more than 1,000 dwellings have been inspected and necessary action taken.

There is at present such an acute shortage of homes in the metropolitan area that an appeal is being made to people who have no real need to live here, to move to country districts. For this purpose a census of available houses is being made, and the Government has expressed its willingness to finance transfers. The major cause of the demand for homes in the city and suburbs is the enormous increase in the number of workers in munitions production. Large votes for building have been made by the Cabinet, but the supply cannot keep pace with the needs.

Mayors' Conference Re-elects Officers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The United States Conference of Mayors wound up its annual meeting by re-electing all its officers.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York was re-elected President. Other officers include Mayors Edward J. Kelly, Chicago, Vice-President, and Howard W. Jackson, Baltimore, Treasurer. Re-elected trustees are Mayors Fletcher Bowron, Los Angeles; Walter C. Chandler, Memphis; John D. Gage, Kansas City; W. Cooper Green, Birmingham; Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., Detroit; Angelo J. Rossi, San Francisco; Cornelius D. Scully, Pittsburgh, and Maurice J. Tobin, Boston.

Arizona Students Ask for Realism

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 15 (AP)—Univeristy of Arizona professors "keep teaching petty details" in the midst of a war emergency, the Wildcat, student publication, said editorially.

"Professors must use their experience and understanding to prepare students to live in a world totally different from their fathers," the article said.

"We often wish there was less brilliance and more reason among the faculty . . . Students are crying for concepts, not little technicalities . . . and it is often the lesser lights (on the faculty) without spectacular scholastic records and a flock of initials after their names that really teach the students something about living. . . ."

U. S. Entry Into War Strengthens Sweden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The entry of the United States into the war has brought the Swedish people more and more into the mood for resisting the Nazis. Liberal and Social Democratic papers, commenting on America's action, declare that with the whole military and industrial weight of the United States thrown into the battle against the Axis "there is no question who will win the war."

It is true that some high officers and diplomats still lend their sympathies to Field Marshal Carl Gustaf Mannerheim and the Finns in their hostilities against Russia, but the Swedish people generally are severely critical of the Finnish Government, which it regards as merely a branch office of the Nazi headquarters.

A recent article in Bondeförbundet, organ of the farmers' organization, declares that this war is not a crusade against Bolshevism but an attempt at realization of Hitler's maniacal imperialistic dreams.

Help sent by Swedish workers to the Finnish Army today is much smaller than that sent during the campaign of 1939-40. Applications for the volunteer corps have practically ceased.

Different Type of Volunteer

While the majority of the 9,000 Swedish volunteers in the first Finnish-Russian war had been workers, out of the 1,060 volunteers who are fighting now in Finland, most of them are adventurers and students or Swedes of German descent. Many of the volunteers returned to Sweden when it was found that the Finnish Army is in reality under the command of the Nazis.

In Sweden it is clear to everybody, except a few reactionary officials, that Finland is merely a German province.

On the other hand, the relation between Sweden and the Norwegian people has never been better. "We Norwegians harbor no doubts as to the attitude of our brother nation toward the Norway of today," declares the Norwegian newspaper Norsk Tidende in London.

Neutrality Frayed

After criticizing Finland and Denmark for adherence to the anti-Comintern Pact, the newspaper asserts that "Sweden is maintaining its balance in the center of the North to safeguard its neutrality and is staking everything on its defense, even though that neutrality, through the pressure of circumstances, has been somewhat frayed at the edges."

"The greater part of the Swedish press speaks freely regarding Nazi oppression and treachery in Norway," the newspaper continues. "The Nazis and Quislings will never succeed in sowing dissension between the Swedish and Norwegian people."

The amicable relationship between the deputy chairman of the British trade unions, George Gibson, and the leading functionaries of the Swedish trade unions at the recent Swedish Trade Union Congress was stressed by the entire Swedish press.

The connections between the Swedish unions and the British affiliated organizations have been maintained in spite of the war. Commercial, industrial, and financial circles too do not conceal their sympathies for the United States and Great Britain.

Foreign Trade Needed

Sweden is dependent on oversea trade and foreign markets. Today about 75 per cent of its foreign trade falls to Germany. Germany furthermore forces Sweden to give it credits dispite the fact that Germany in the last years always was in Sweden's debt. Economic extortions and threats are at present the weapons with which Germany is fighting its propagandistic and diplomatic war against Sweden.

For weeks Sweden has been attacked in nearly all Italian and German newspapers almost every day. Only recently, the Nazi paper Danziger Vorposten following an attack on Sweden by Virginio Gayda, spokesman for Signor Mussolini, published an article entitled "The Vultures' Neutrality" in which Sweden is described as a mercenary nation.

It is realized, however, that Sweden's economy will, in the long run, be dependent on the re-establishment of something like free trade with Great Britain and the United States.

Swedish authorities firmly believe in a final victory of the United States and Great Britain. The press constantly reiterates that Sweden can preserve its independence and culture only in connection with other nations provided that the United States and Great Britain win this war.

January Coat and Fur Sales
Now in Progress
martins
Fulton and Bridge Streets
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY

The 495 Pilgrim employees who do your laundry own $428,558 worth of company stock on which they receive dividends according to the success of the company. This does *not* include members of the Board of Directors, Supervisors, Heads of Departments or Understudies. *These are just the employees who wash, iron, and deliver your laundry.* That does make a difference in the care your laundry receives.

TRY THE ECONOMICAL ELECTIVE SERVICE

Daily Deliveries in Brooklyn, Queens, and Nassau

BROOKLYN, N. Y. South 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD, L. I. Garden City 8881

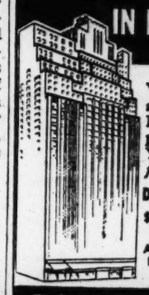
BALCH PRICE
110th JANUARY
fur sale

BLACK PERSIAN
24 COATS WERE $335 . Now $245
16 COATS WERE $375 . Now $295
32 COATS WERE $475 . Now $335
19 COATS WERE $535 . Now $375

OPEN THURSDAYS UNTIL 9 P. M.

Balch-Price
FULTON AT SMITH STREET • BROOKLYN

HOW YOU CAN GET
1 DAY FREE
IN NEW YORK



When you spend a week at The Dixie, you only pay for 6 days. You get 1 day free each week!
DAILY RATES FROM
$2.50 SINGLE $3.50 DOUBLE
All rooms with Private Bathroom and Radio

DIXIE HOTEL
TIMES SQUARE'S
NEW SKYSCRAPER HOTEL
250 W. 43RD ST., NEW YORK

To Paraphrase Winston Churchill . . .

Acknowledging England's debt to the men of the R.A.F., Mr. Churchill, in one of his inspiring speeches, said, "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few!" *Never before in our history has there been an opportunity for so many to do so much for our own country for so little.* Defense Savings Stamps may be had for as little as ten cents—and each one of us can participate every day in the "Victory which must and shall be ours."

Roger Kent sells Defense Savings Stamps and Bonds in all its shops. Buy them regularly.

ROGER KENT
Suits, Outercoats and Formal Wear for Men at the one $38.50 price
NEW YORK
40 Broadway • 321 Broadway • 12 West 33rd St.
15 East 45th St. • 225 West 57th St.
NEW HAVEN 1058 Chapel St. CAMBRIDGE Lampoon Bldg. PHILADELPHIA 1607 Walnut St.

Key to Happy Motoring for '42

COMMON sense has *always* told you: "Take care of your car" . . . but *now* it says: "Take EXTRA GOOD CARE of it!" Why? Because curtailed automobile production means that your automobile, whether brand-new or old, will have to last a lot longer than you had planned.

So see your Esso Dealer *without delay!* Ask him for a thorough drain-and-refill with the right grade of *fresh* Esso Motor Oil. And let Verified Esso Lubrication guard springs, shackles, differential and transmission against damaging rust and friction.

Your Esso Dealer will be glad to check your car at all points—tires, battery, lights, spark-plugs, windshield wiper and cooling system (only charge is for materials used). That's the practical way for the readers of The Christian Science Monitor to get set for the rigors of winter driving.

Make that visit to the Esso Sign *now* . . . and *keep* the door to Happy Motoring open!

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

New Colorado Power Project To Step Up Ebbing Irrigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—The $55,000,000 Colorado-Big Thompson Power and Irrigation Project has been recognized by the United States Bureau of Reclamation as being directly connected with war progress; and it will be completed as quickly as possible. Projects designed for irrigation only are being curtailed, but the big Colorado job combines power production with irrigation, and so draws governmental support as a war aid.

The plan includes some truly remarkable features. It involves bringing irrigation water from the western to the eastern slopes of the Continental Divide, through a tunnel more than 13 miles long. The eastern portal of this tunnel is near the famous little town of Estes Park.

From that high level the water will follow the course of Big Thompson canyon to eastern fields and valleys—a drop of thousands of feet. And that water will spin an unrevealed number of turbines as it drops. Power will be generated also on the western side of the mountains, starting in the spring of 1943.

Horseshoe Shape

The 13-mile tunnel is already more than half completed. It is being constructed in the shape of a horseshoe, nine and a half feet in diameter. This bore may seem small, at first thought, when one considers the volume of water it will annually deliver; but the entire project is so planned that the water flow will be constant throughout the year, unlike the seasonal ebb and flow of some irrigation systems. Water will move through the tunnel throughout all the winter months, thus insuring full reservoirs on the eastern side at the start of the irrigation season; and continuous replenishment during the time of heavy usage will carry crops to full maturity during driest years.

This project was not designed to bring new acres under irrigation. Its primary object is to supply power, and to furnish additional water to irrigation systems already functioning. For many years farmers who depend upon irrigation water to grow their crops in northeastern sections of Colorado have faced an annual uncertainty as to the amount of water they might expect. Late summer might find them with splendid prospects for bumper crops of grain and sugar beets, but with insufficient water for the remainder of the growing season. A light winter's snowfall on the eastern slope of the Rockies, or a summer abnormally hot and dry, might create a water shortage.

Source of Supply

Engineers noted that the already much exploited Colorado River and its tributaries on the western slope could supply the thirsty plains of the northeastern portions of the State without interfering with the present or future needs of western water users—provided that water could be passed over the barrier of the Continental Divide.

The 13-mile tunnel was part of the answer. But water from the valley of the North Fork of the Colorado River had to be brought to the tunnel level, and intervening topography presented many and varied obstacles.

The final solution appears to the layman as a very near approach to perpetual motion. It includes a huge dam on the North Fork of the Colorado which will create a great artificial lake or reservoir; this will lie at an elevation one hundred and fifty feet below Grand Lake, from which water will enter the tunnel. Giant electric pumps will raise reservoir water into Grand Lake and thus supply the tunnel. These pumps will be powered with current generated by water falling from the eastern end of the tunnel to distant plains and valleys—water which the pumps themselves have raised. This power will be conveyed back over the Continental Divide to the western side by transmission lines yet to be constructed.

Once the water flow is started through the tunnel the system will be self-sustaining; in fact, it will produce a great deal of power for other uses. Nor will the acres under the favored irrigation systems ever again lack an abundance of water.

Insurance POLICY

Peace of mind!

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

In troublous times like these whatever you do to better your security adds to your peace of mind. Check the expiration dates of your insurance policies today—then call your Hartford Agent and tell him to renew them in "the Hartford" when they expire. You will add to your peace of mind by protecting yourself in a company which has met every obligation to its policyholders since 1810.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

NEW YORK'S GRAND, CENTRAL HOTEL

A 32 story skyscraper hotel, in the heart of the Grand Central zone, which offers an interesting environment unlike the average commercial hotel.

Guests may enjoy the FREE use of our famous swimming pool, gymnasium, solarium and library. Two popular priced restaurants. Dancing during dinner and supper.

SENSIBLE RATES
SINGLE: $2.50 to $5
DOUBLE: $4.75 to $7

SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE. AT 49TH ST. NEW YORK

UNDER KNOTT MANAGEMENT
A. R. WALTY, Mgr.

WIGGLE

1178M
Brown bucko with brown calf saddle and leather sole for sportswear. $7.95

5051M
Beautiful dressy oxford in black or brown suede, black or brown kid. $9.95

Can you wiggle your toes with your shoes on? Comfort and style are yours in smartly-styled Indian Walk Shoes. Well built, quality shoes, made to Fit YOUR Feet.

INDIAN WALK SHOES

NEW YORK STORES: 13 W. 39th St., 987 Madison Ave., 2315 Broadway 509 Broadway, 4221 Broadway, 301 East Fordham Rd., 55 East 167th St. BROOKLYN STORES: 25 Bond Street, 892 Flatbush Avenue, 4709 13th Avenue, 304 Utica Avenue. MT. VERNON: 11 Gramatan Avenue. FAR ROCKAWAY: 1916 Mott Avenue. HEMPSTEAD: 259 Fulton Avenue. JAMAICA: 89-65 164th Street. NEWARK: 1212 Raymond Boulevard. EAST ORANGE: 602 Central Ave. WHITE PLAINS: 128 Mamaroneck Ave.

Month of War Has Been Boon To West Coast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Nothing has been lost, much has been gained the first month of war in the Pacific in this West Coast metropolitan center.

Pearl Harbor gave the West a good shaking. The long-standing theory that the Pacific's wide expanse was an insurmountable barrier to attack vanished overnight. Fall of Manila, a city situated much like the San Francisco Bay cities, has done even more to strike down complacency, overconfidence and cynicism here.

The effect of this overnight change has not been bad. San Francisco has learned early and tragically what war in the Pacific is. Ships bearing evacuees from Hawaii, naval and military men in need of the City's hospitalization, wives and children of men on the Pacific front have docked here, bringing the first sad, challenging news first-hand to mainland shores.

Even superficially San Francisco is changing. On downtown streets air-raid shelter signs point to approved buildings. The central telephone building has been sandbagged. Main fire-control signal quarters are also lodged behind sand. After four weeks of confusion in civilian defense, co-ordination has begun rapidly under the expert direction of Charles Dullea, Police Chief, who has been given complete authority. On hills, on shores, guarding the bridges, armed sentries are on 24-hour duty. The waterfront—the Embarcadero—is closed to ordinary traffic. Barricades keep the curious from ships.

Most Important Changes

Yet the superficial changes, valuable and useful as they are, are not the really important changes here. The important change is that those who once talked about wiping the Japanese Navy off the Pacific in six weeks today have gained a new conception which is stronger in many ways than the old boast.

The Coast is still gay. It is still colorful. It is still playful, yet underneath it all is a serious intent, and a serious analysis of the Pacific situation, which illustrates the sudden about-face in public thought. Once the Coast felt secure behind its ocean. Today it feels secure in the consciousness of its unity for the tasks which lie ahead.

Most likely change, which could disrupt living habits here in the Bay area, is the rationing of auto tires and tubes. Thousands of workers daily drive to work, thinking nothing of traveling long distances. Many San Franciscans pour across the Bay Bridge to shipyards in Richmond, Oakland, Vallejo. Thousands of workers in San Francisco cross the Bay in autos each day. With curtailment of tire sales, it is logical to expect the cessation of this mass movement of commuters by auto. Some changes must obviously be made in mass-transit services, it would seem.

More Expansion Expected

While it is fully recognized here that the Bay area is in a combat zone and that there are many military objectives here, it is expected that industrial expansion will continue. In its year-end review, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco declared that "military strategy apparently will dictate that some new plants, which might otherwise be located on the Coast, be placed further inland, a consideration that may give further impetus to industrial developments in the intermountain area." Yet at the same time the Bank said it expected the unprecedented industrial growth on the Coast to "continue to expand."

That consideration is being seriously given the problem of moving Coast industries inward was echoed at a meeting here of labor leaders of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Railroad Brotherhoods. Plans for evacuating skilled workers from the Coast if industrial plants are moved inland were discussed. It was disclosed that inland construction of ships, with only assembly taking place on the Coast, was even a possibility.

Debate on such questions, what with instruction being given daily on how to handle incendiary bombs and how to act in air raids, have served to change attitudes in this great area more than anything else.

Boy Turns Entire Income to Stamps

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14 (AP)—An ambitious 11-year-old boy won approval for a "household help agency" whose income he intends to turn into the purchase of defense savings stamps.

The youth, David Diperstein, outlined his business venture to Acting Mayor Bernard Samuel and listed these prices:

"Running errands, three cents a block, four blocks for 10 cents; carrying ashes and rubbish out of house, two cents a basket, three baskets for a nickel; sweeping pavements, large 10 cents, small ones a nickel; shoveling snow, washing windows and any odd job around the house, price according to job."

Youth Enters the Navy Via an Admiral's Car

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—It isn't often that a youth rides to the recruiting station in a Rear Admiral's automobile.

Edward Buchcosky did it yesterday and all because he became lost in hunting the enlistment center. Standing on a steet corner he asked directions of a bluejacket driving a passing car.

A man in the back seat called out: "Jump in, son, we'll take you there."

He was Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Commandant of the Third Naval District. Today Buchcosky is an apprentice seaman.

Lehman Buys $5,000 Maturity Value Bonds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman had today turned 20 per cent of his $25,000 salary into the defense effort with authorization of the State Comptroller's office to deduct this part of his annual governorship check for the purchase of Federal defense bonds. To come within the Federal Treasury limitation of purchase of only enough bonds to total a $5,000 maturity value, the deduction will total $3,750.

Interned Japanese Wants Family to Share Luxury

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Jan. 14 (AP)—Hideo Hama, a Seward, Alaska, Japanese interned here, asked Fort Richardson officers to allow his wife and two children to join him in the internment camp.

His petition stated that the food was so good, the quarters so comfortable and reading and writing materials so plentiful that he would like to have his family enjoy them with him.

RADIO SERVICE
FOR ALL MAKES

National Union Radio Service is a nation-wide organization of selected, independent Service Dealers authorized to handle National Union Radio Tubes and Service Products.

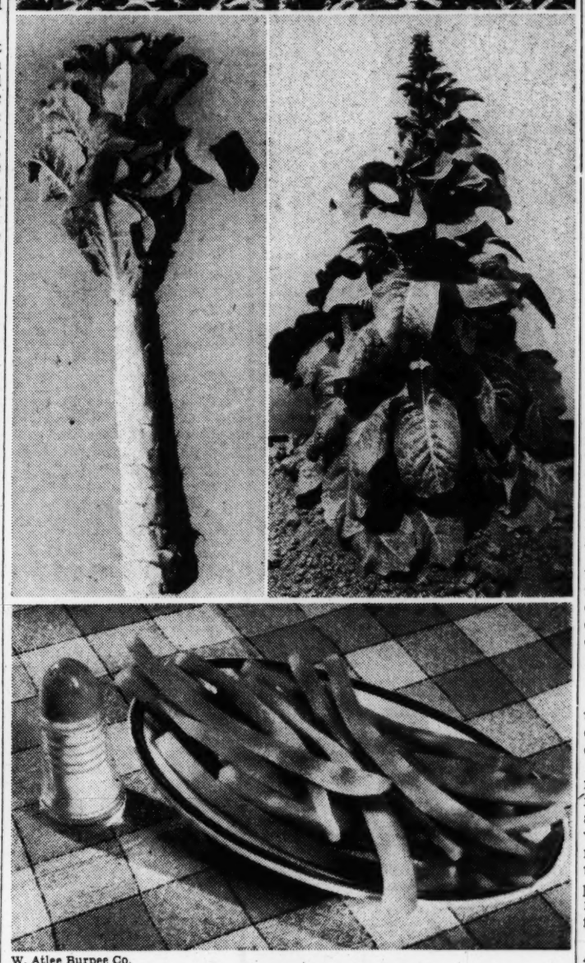
Consult your telephone directory or write National Union Radio Corp., Newark, N. J., for name of your nearest dealer.

BETTER RADIO SERVICE

Wonders of Research: Celtuce

Vegetable from interior of China combines uses and flavors of celery and lettuce.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor



W. Atlee Burpee Co.

Celery and Lettuce in One

Upper: Field of celtuce growing on Burpee's Floradale Seed Farms, near Philadelphia. At this stage, the leaves may be used as lettuce or as boiling "greens." Center: A stalk of celtuce (left) with the lower leaves removed, after which the outer skin is cut off, and the tender, light green heart is eaten as celery or asparagus. Photo at right shows the large leaves of the plant which are eaten as lettuce. Lower: Celtuce, peeled and sliced ready to serve raw as relish or to be cooked and served as celtuce vinaigrette or as asparagus.

From the rugged habitat of the giant pandas—deep in the interior of China near the border of Tibet—David Burpee, agriculturist, of Philadelphia, received from a missionary friend a few seeds of a new vegetable, and with them a letter which read in part:

"I am sure you will find pleasure in the growing and in the taste of this new vegetable. It is used widely by the people living in this province; the young leaves are eaten as lettuce and the stalks are peeled of their tough outer skin, and the heart eaten either raw or cooked. It is truly delicious, with a taste all its own, perhaps slightly suggesting that of celery, but different and milder."

That was in 1938. Since then Mr. Burpee has grown this new vegetable extensively on his farms both near Philadelphia and in California. Having had the opportunity of eating it prepared in many ways, he reports that it has a delicate, subtle flavor. Because it combines the uses and flavors of celery and lettuce he has named it Celtuce.

Mr. Burpee's Celtuce is really a distinct species of lettuce, but is different from ordinary lettuce in its growth and it has more uses. The young leaves may be eaten as a salad or cooked as "greens" but the chief value of the new vegetable is its central stalk which, as the missionary's letter pointed out, may be eaten raw or cooked. In either case, the outer skin is removed, and only the tender, light green heart is eaten.

As a raw vegetable the center of the stalks are cut into four or five-inch lengths and split lengthwise, chilled and eaten as you would celery or carrots, with salt or mayonnaise.

Synthetics

Although it still might be something of a stunt, today's young lady could walk down the street clad entirely in synthetic materials.

Contributing to the 1942 wardrobe of Miss America are "wool" from milk, "silk" from wood pulp and cotton linters, jewelry from various resins, and "leather" from rayon fabric coated with a laboratory "magic" material called pyroxlin. Even glass has been used in fabrics and as a cushioning filler in shoe soles.

Synthetic styles can provide the American girl with a hat of cellophane, and dress, underwear and gloves of rayon. She can wear Nylon stockings and imitation alligator leather shoes. Her "jade" bracelets and "ivory" beads made from resins would look like the real thing. Her artificial leather handbag probably would have a plastic frame, and synthetic musk could perfume her artificial silk handkerchief.

The whole world is rapidly becoming "synthetically wise," says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society which lists the fabrics and other substances now made from the laboratory.

Pine Oats

Cows cropping scant blades of grass in the snowy meadows of wintry Finland are about to get a taste of what Germans experienced in the last war when they ate specially-treated wood pulp in their food. Word comes that soon all bovines of this little northland will be eating cellulose fodder known as "pine oats," produced from chemically treated pine which is being sold on the open market.

The method of producing pine oats was developed last fall by Finnish natural scientists after the poor harvest of 1940, together with import difficulties, caused a serious shortage of cattle fodder. Current production of the new food is reported to be 500 tons daily and Finland's vast forests assure unlimited supplies for its future manufacture.

Experiments have shown the best results are obtained by feeding the cattle about 6½ pounds of moistened pine oats, 6½ pounds of hay and about one-third pound of mineral salts daily, according to New Homestead Magazine. However, the Finnish natural scientists state that in times of famine pine oats would maintain the cattle in fairly good state of nourishment.

This new substitute recalls another Finnish process developed last fall for making sugar out of sawdust and wood waste. Already beyond the experimental stage, "wood sugar"—two-thirds as sweet as ordinary sugar—has proved an effective preservative and is expected to have a ready market for jam making on a commercial scale.

Research Notes

Desert Animals—If you've ever seen a lean jackrabbit loping across some hot desert miles from any apparent water source you probably have asked yourself this question, "How can animals live here without water?" The answer is—they can't. That is, they can't without some type of watery solution like the juice from the prickly pear cactus which is over 70 per cent water or from the barrel cactus which is said to be over 95 per cent moisture. However, for all practical purposes it can be said that certain animals like the kangaroo rat and pocket mice of southwestern United States have solved the problem of living without drinking actual water.

Such animals obtain no real water except perhaps an occasional drop of dew, says Ernest P. Walker writing in the latest annual report of the Smithsonian Institution. He says their thirsts are quenched with the assistance of bodily chemical processes which convert dried seeds and other vegetable foods into moisture by oxidation.

1941 Advances in Research

When some wise historian pens the important events of 1941, he will undoubtedly devote a sizable space to the achievements of the natural scientists. Their inquiring thoughts and patient labors have been a means of helping man in his efforts to overcome the limitations of the senses—to see beyond the distant stars, hear a voice from round the world, "feel" the height of a mountain with an airplane radio instrument, and smell the freshness of a flower in a motion picture. New worlds of exploration have been opened during the past year and in the records of some of the discoveries will be found pointers to the accomplishments to come.

Stars—An improved computation of the distance from the earth to the sun increased the accepted figure 130,000 miles to 93,003,000 miles, thereby giving the astronomer a more accurate "yardstick" for other astronomical measurements.

Bright lines in the corona or halo around the sun were reported to be caused by highly ionized atoms—those stripped of planetary electrons—which indicates that the sun's surface temperature may be 1,000,000 degrees C. instead of 6,000 degrees.

Other studies showed that the sun refuels itself by sweeping up 110,000,000 tons of hydrogen each second from space; that stars have trade winds at speeds ranging from a snail's pace to 300 miles an hour and that some winds blow through the stars.

After taking photographs with ultra-violet radiation of stars far beyond the 500,000,000 light-year frontier eminent astronomers stated that such a volume of space may represent a fair sample of an infinite universe. (A light year is the distance light travels in one year at the rate of 186,000 miles a second.)

Electron Microscope—This epochal instrument enabled man to take for the first time a clear picture of a molecule three-fifths of a millionth of an inch diameter, and enlarged his field of exploration in the submicroscopic worlds of ceramics, metallurgy and biology.

Three-Dimensional Movies—Movies with "depth" were made feasible by the development of polaroid film usable with present theater equipment.

Wind Power—In the Vermont hills a giant turbine propelled by wind was pronounced successful in providing electric power for commercial and probably defense purposes within the near future.

Oil-Finder—A new way to locate oil was seen in the use of an instrument containing ionized gas which is lowered into bored holes and responds to X-ray beams emanating from various rocks.

Atom Smasher—With additional successes in the use of the cyclotron atom smashers to transmute mercury into gold (though temporarily), change the color of diamonds and produce radio-active minerals used in the study of vitamins, photosynthesis and oil chemistry, physicists looked with expectancy to what the 100,000,000-volt machine in Berkeley, Calif., will accomplish when completed in 1943.

Other advances in research included the improved application of color to television, making of metals from powdered junk, application of high-speed photography to the study of sports, substitution of smokeless powder as a propellent for explosives, application of the X-ray to study metal defects, the development of synthetic starch and innumerable other such products, and the extraction of strategic magnesium in large quantities from sea water.

The year 1941 will be remembered as the year an international conference was held on "Science and the World Order" in London, to show the common purpose of natural scientists in securing the maximum benefits of natural science for the world. It will be remembered as the year when Adrian Grassely successfully cut the $1,000,000 Vargas diamond; when the first plastic automobile and boat were built, deodorized gasoline was made, luminous fabrics appeared, jet propulsion was applied with a large measure of success to give new speed to the airplane and when light, dehydrated foods were developed on a practical basis to help armies on the march.

Explorations—Discoveries during 1941 included 782 pieces of jade in a cache in southeastern Mexico, significant footprints made by persons fleeing from a volcanic eruption 5,000 years ago near Managua, Nicaragua, two Inca cities in the Peruvian Sierras, the skeleton of a 30-foot lizard-like sea reptile 100,000,000 years old in South Dakota, fresh material in the "lost town" on the migratory route between Asia and America, near Point Hope, Alaska, and a 1,000,000 year old human skull on the island of Java, thought to be the earliest evidence of human beings on earth.

M. K. G.

Enemy Aliens Must Register Beginning in West Feb. 2 to 7

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Attorney General Francis Biddle ordered 1,100,000 German, Italian and Japanese scattered over America to register today and outlined the pattern to be followed in dealing with enemy aliens in the war. It calls for careful scrutiny but will avoid, Mr. Biddle hopes, any "witch-hunts."

The big job of registration will be carried on through post offices. The nationals of the three countries designated over 14 years of age must secure certificates of identification. Because of the emergency, west coast aliens will be registered first, including those in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Arizona, Montana, Utah and Idaho. They must file applications for the certificate between Feb. 2 and 7.

Those German, Italian and Japanese nationals residing elsewhere must file applications between Feb. 9 and Feb. 28. Severe penalties will be imposed for failure to register, including possible internment.

The situation is simplified by the 1940 alien registration which checked most of the 5,100,000 aliens in the nation. The re-check of the three enemy alien countries will be conducted by Earl G. Harrison, of Philadelphia, who directed the 1940 register.

Mr. Biddle emphasized that a "dragnet" system of enemy alien restraint such as that initially followed by Britain, to the detriment of many foreigners sympathetic with democracy, will be avoided. Aliens will be classified, with particular reference to their localities, their employers, number of relatives left in their country of origin, and whether said relatives are in the armed services of the enemy country.

The program for tighter control provides issuance of an identification card bearing photograph, index fingerprint and signature. No alien will be required to carry such card at all times.

The big program, Mr. Biddle said, will have the dual object "of strengthening our internal safety and protecting the local alien even if he has become technically an alien enemy."

Most Houses in 19 States Are Listed as Debt-Free

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Maybe the refrigerators and washing machines in many American homes aren't paid for, but a majority of the houses occupied by their owners are debt-free, it appears from statistics gathered in the last census and compiled by the United States Savings and Loan League here.

Data for 19 States, representing all sections, were in hand when the latest tabulation was made. In these States an average of 56.2 per cent of the owner-occupied dwellings had no mortgages.

Topping the list is New Mexico, with 67.4 per cent of its owner-occupied houses free of encumbrances. Other States with 60 per cent or more of their homesteads without mortgages are: Arkansas, Montana, Mississippi, Kansas, West Virginia, and Maine. The booby prize in this contest goes to the District of Columbia, where only 35.2 per cent of the owner-occupied dwellings are without mortgages.

As for important cities in these States, the average is 51.2 per cent debt free. Leader in this list is Butte, Mont., which has the proud record of 83 per cent of its owner-occupied homes being without mortgages. The next best city, Wheeling, W. Va., trails after with 67 per cent.

The Savings and Loan League finds encouragement in these figures. It sees in it "good evidence that home ownership is attended by a minimum of risk in most cases where families have undertaken it," and indication of the substantial contribution to debt-free home ownership made during the 1930's.

Since the Federal Housing Authority monthly repayment plan was not begun until 1935, it appears to the League that it could not account for the payment of any but a mere smattering of loans by 1940.

"This is the first time there has been any definite information about the actual number of mortgaged homes in even one State," said Fermor S. Cannon of Indianapolis, Chairman of the League's Committee on Home Building and Home Owning. It is not possible, therefore, to find out whether the trend is up or down when it comes to home mortgages.

Other figures taken from the census by this League do show a trend in the number of houses "owner-occupied" as compared with those rented to tenants. The percentage is declining. In 1930 figures for 23 States showed an average of owner-occupation of 45.4. In 1940 the percentage had dropped to 41.4. Exceptions to the general trend are Idaho, Wyoming, and Arizona, where more owners are found living in their houses. But the remaining 20 States showed a decline.

Army Depot in Utah Is 'Quake-Conscious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—Large brick storage sheds under construction at the Utah general depot at Ogden, the army's new $7,000,000 western supply storage and distribution center, are being fitted with special tie strips to strengthen the walls against possible mild earthquakes such as have occasionally occured in Utah.

The metal strips, known as brick anchors, are attached at two-foot intervals to upright steel beams in the shed walls. Each strip extends out eight inches from the beam and then turns downward six inches, and bricks laid around them are thus securely tied to the heavy steel uprights. This makes the shed walls less vulnerable not only to earthquake shocks but also strengthens them against Utah's occasional high winds which, in only the past year, have blown down several brick houses and unroofed numerous dwellings.

Owner Offers to Drive Own Truck for Defense

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 14 (AP)—C. A. Edwards of Kenton, Tenn., has gone all-out for defense. The local army recruiting station received this letter from Mr. Edwards:

"I have a truck I would like to volunteer to the defense of U. S. I will go and drive it. Respectfully, C. A. Edwards."

The recruiting sergeant said his letter would be filed for possible further use.

We Can Outfit Your Child in

SNUGGLE TOGS

★

HOCHSCHILD, KOHN & CO.

Baltimore, Md.

One Source of Responsibility

Daily bookings for whole or part loads as well as individual pieces of furniture to or from Washington, Norfolk, Richmond, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and all points en route.

Branches—PHILADELPHIA WASHINGTON, NEW YORK

MODERN DAVIDSON MOVERS

6201 Philadelphia Road, Baltimore
Broadway 7900

Proven Dependability Since 1896

Use Our COUPON CREDIT ACCOUNT

3 to 10 MONTHS TO PAY

—according to amount of purchase. No carrying charge if paid in 90 days.

The May Co.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Phone Saratoga 5421 We Deliver

E. A. SCHAFER

G. WM. SCHAFER, JR.

Choice Lamb, Veal and Pork

537-539 Lexington Market
BALTIMORE, MD.

Shop Us First and Save

Brager Eisenberg

Baltimore's Great Thrift Store

Eutaw, Saratoga and Clay Sts.
Calvert 2222

We Give and Redeem U.S. Green Stamps

Carpet Contractors

Residential, Commercial
Lowest Prices

STANDARD FLOOR COVERINGS, Inc.

North Ave. at Howard St. MUlberry 3620
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD.

COAL

Anthracite and Bituminous

Chrysler's Airtemp Oil Burners

18 months to pay

Fuel and Furnace Oils

EMERSON & MORGAN
1520 Maryland Av. Vernon 2308

Japan Bombs Dutch Base And Australian Islands

BATAVIA, N. E. I., Jan. 15 (AP)—Dutch warplanes roared out from their jungle bases today in search of new enemy targets, while the Japanese struck a fresh blow in a bombing attack aimed at objectives near the important Netherlands East Indies military and naval base of Ambon.

[Ambon, in the Moluccas Island group between Celebes and New Guinea, would be a long reach for the Japanese from Davao, 775 miles north in the Philippines, or from their footholds on Northern Borneo. But it is only some 400 miles southeast of the Minahassa Peninsula of Celebes, where the Japanese also have made landings.

A Japanese communiqué, as broadcast from Tokyo, reported air attacks on Ambon as well as on New Guinea and New Britain, in Australia's Bismarck Archipelago.]

Meanwhile the munitions supply of the Netherlands East Indies for the fight against the Japanese not only is abundant but is distributed in scores of dumps buried in deep jungle and impossible to discover by the minutest air photographs, a returned inspection party reported today.

Aneta, Netherland East Indies News Agency, quoted members of the party on their return from a tour of Java as saying the scores of godowns—warehouses—were so hidden and camouflaged that the smartest of the Japanese spies, so numerous in the past year, "could not tell their bosses in Tokyo their exact location, even if they may know the approximate place."

The dumps were established years ago by Dutch Colonial Military leaders, Aneta said, and today even the roads leading to them are hidden by jungle growth.

Extensive precautions have been taken against self-ignition, it was added, and other measures put into effect so that millions on millions of bombs, shells and cartridges are ready for use.

London Press Bitter

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—With the Japanese peril to Singapore increasing, the London Press lashed out today at the "great tragedy of Malaya" and called for the immediate expulsion of "Cabinet Duds" and "Singapore Blimps."

"Make Singapore a Tobruk" was the cry in many quarters while the authorized British spokesman withheld comment on Japanese claims of fresh gains in rainy Malaya.

Leading the press criticism, the Daily Express asserted the British public was sickened by the "extent of unpreparedness and apathy in Malaya."

"Here is the great tragedy of Malaya. . . . We could have had a native defense force in Malaya of even better quality than that which Gen. Douglas MacArthur raised in the Philippines.

The Daily Mirror declared that "we want swift and sure decisions for the present, not rosy prophecies about the future."

The newspaper added that Commons would be in no mood to listen to "cheerio promises" upon the return of Prime Minister Churchill to the Parliamentary scene. It demanded that Mr. Churchill act swiftly to get rid of those fostering "incompetence and complacency."

The Daily Mail suggested that at least a few score tanks and some antitank guns could have been spared for Malaya and lamented that "it is heartbreaking to reflect so much might have been saved by so little."

The Daily Telegraph was an exception to the critical chorus. It held that the "real issue . . . embraced nothing less than the grand strategy of the war as a whole and only if the discussion is raised to that plane is it likely to produce positive instead of harmful results."

Chinese Wipe Out Foe

CHUNGKING, Jan. 15 (AP)—An army spokesman declared today that only 10,000 Japanese troops escaped of the 70,000 that were hurled against the Chinese defenders of Changsha.

The rest, he said, were left on the battlefields north of the city or caught in pockets of encirclement by the Chinese counteroffensive.

He reported Chinese troops still moving north in pursuit of the remnant of the Japanese, but said the "north Hunan campaign may be regarded as more or less concluded."

[A British broadcast heard today by CBS in New York said the Chinese Army announced its troops were within 15 miles of Yochow, main Japanese base in Northern Hunan from which the ill-fated attack on Changsha was launched.]

Japan Enters Johore

TOKYO, Jan. 15 (Official Broadcast recorded by AP)—Japanese troops driving down the west side of the Malay Peninsula crossed the border into Johore Province last night and occupied the Strategic railway junction of Gemas, Imperial Army Headquarters claimed today.

Gemas, on the border of Malacca and Johore States, is about 110 miles northwest of Johore Strait, which separates Singapore Island from the mainland.

[British dispatches from Singapore said that new positions were consolidated which gave defending troops a shorter line of defense. It also said that relays of British and Dutch fighter planes battled raiders over the Singapore area. Tropic rains were reported to be falling throughout the fighting area.]

Domei said, "About 30,000 British soldiers defending Singapore were completely encircled," and that the soldiers of the Rising Sun occupied Tampin, another railway point west and slightly south of Gemas and 20 miles north of the Port of Malacca.

The East Coast push, meanwhile, was said to have reached Pekan, at the mouth of the Pahang River, 150 miles airline from Johore Strait.

[In London, Exchange Telegraph said today it had recorded a Rome broadcast which quoted a Tokyo report that Japanese forces had landed on an island of the Rhio Archipelago, just south of Singapore.]

All-Out Defense of East Indies Urged

United Nations advised to speed air aid in order to hold bases for future attack.

By Maj. T. H. Thomas
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Provided that every effort is made, that nothing is held back, . . ."
Winston Churchill to Congress, Dec. 26.

The first real test of willingness to "make an effort" is put up to the United States by the battle under way in the East Indies. The first thing not to hold back is the air force which could turn the scale in that battle.

The course taken in this immediate crisis may well disclose whether America is willing to face the risks of taking an actual part in the war—or ready to continue making preparations, and take part vicariously by furnishing aid to fighting Allies. It will be the first test also of the basic policy proclaimed when Mr. Churchill was in Washington. It will be known whether the principle of united effort is to prove substance or shadow— a basis of action, or merely a resounding slogan.

To a British audience bitterly critical of the way things are going in Malaya, the British Air Minister set forth the case as follows: "Certainly we took risks in the East. But we took them with our eyes open, with confidence in the support we should receive from the United States if Japan were guilty of an act of aggression. The United States too has run great risks to help us in the struggle against Nazi Germany."

The risk now is whether action is taken in time to forestall a far-reaching military disaster. No one's eyes were opened far enough, and the support now needed is vastly greater than anyone in Washington or London imagined before Dec. 7. But it is no longer a question of supporting Britain—the support the United States must give now goes toward securing its own position in the Pacific, and safeguarding a critical national interest.

Issues at Stake

If Singapore and the East Indies are lost, Japan will have gained advance naval bases—with unlimited supplies of fuel—from which enemy raiders and submarines can range throughout the Indian Ocean. They can strike directly across the sea routes from Australia to Suez; and cruise at will in the waters over which American planes and tanks are being shipped to Egypt and the Middle East. Convoy protection cannot be provided by the United States Navy along the whole South African coast. The Australian Navy can give little help, and the British fleet could hardly take over this additional burden.

Taking only the strategical factor into account, the Japanese advance in Malaysia is far more dangerous to Britain and the United States than the German retirement in Russia is to Hitler. The ground now lost in Russia may not hamper seriously a renewal of the German offensive in the spring. The loss of Singapore and the East Indies would be a shattering blow to the whole framework of the British and American position east of Suez. Strategically, it would be an immeasurable disaster. The political and moral consequences would be no less serious.

Least of all things would it prepare the way for some subsequent American counteroffensive against Japan. Fatal illusions as to Japanese weakness have been shattered once and for all. While the East Indies stand, there is at least a base for immediately resistance and for gathering the forces to begin by degrees a lively counteroffensive by air.

Need for Action Now

The need for action now is supported by the fact that there is little reason to suppose that in respect to capital ships the Allies shall have any easy superiority over Japan even by the end of 1943. The pre-Pearl Harbor notion of Japanese naval inferiority rested on the assumption that the five new Japanese battleships were not far along in construction. Even then, British estimates as to this were much less optimistic than those of the United States. In the future, no American scheme of campaign will rest on the belief that the Japanese navy will have a weak line of battle.

Last of all, the conquest of the East Indies would make a drastic change in the military geography of the Pacific. Controlling already the whole eastern coast of Asia, Japan would hold in the Southern Seas an island empire reaching from the western tip of Sumatra to Wake Island—a stretch of some 5,000 miles. Its front of attack would be pushed far out into the Southern Pacific, and the main strength of its naval and air forces could be concentrated wherever necessary in this whole area.

By the nature of things there can be no stalemate in the war in the air now being fought out in Malaya. What happened in the Philippines is a clear enough lesson. If Japan can continue to sweep the air at any chosen point of attack, it will clean up the East Indies fairly promptly. The same procedure will deal with Rangoon and the Burma Road; at present, the main strength of the Japanese air force has to work in other directions.

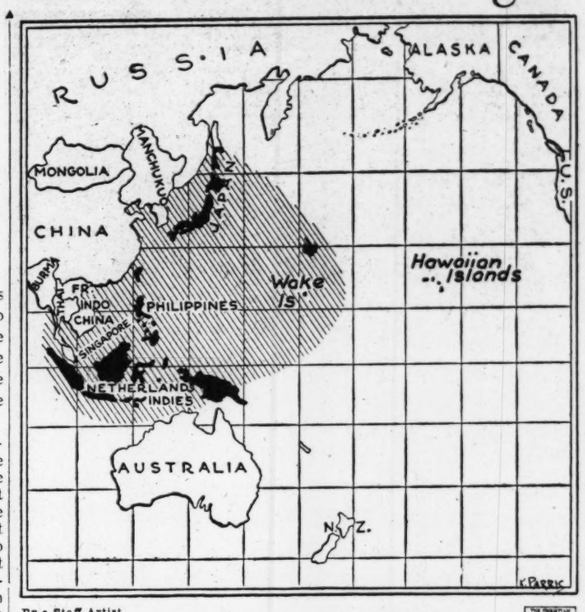
Full Air Support

The British aircraft now at Rangoon, United States bombers at work near Mindanao, and the Dutch aircraft all along the line, have already shown the proper course to follow. If it is followed, every American plane that can be hurried forward will support them. If not, an unexpected drastic lesson may result.

To let the East Indies go by default will not prove a step toward smashing Hitler. The greatest danger now threatening is the ilusion that the way to victory can be paved by submitting to a smashing defeat in the immediate future. "Smash Hitler first" is a notion of strategy eagerly approved by the Japanese Command, which has the danger of becoming an expedient for doing nothing at all for the time being. A naval offensive is out of the question—but the pressing need is for planes rather than ships. The blow received at Pearl Harbor must not be allowed to paralyze the whole conduct of war in the Pacific.

It is no easy problem to distribute available resources among the many sectors where they are needed—but at least there is no excuse for marking time over the question as to whether Hitler or Japan is Enemy No. 1. The United Nations have both on their backs. Who is responsible for the notion that there is a choice between one or the other?

In no possible way, at this stage of the war, could Hitler be aided more than by acquiescence in a Japanese conquest of the East Indies.



By a Staff Artist

Island Empire in the Pacific

Shaded area shows the region Japan could control by land, sea, and air if the conquest of the Dutch East Indies were completed.

Chinese Army Enters Burma To Aid British

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 15 (AP)—Chinese army advance units have reached points in Burma from which an offensive against Japanese-held territory ultimately may be developed, it was disclosed today.

A communiqué said that "preparations for co-operation with China are well in hand. Liaison between Chinese and British staffs proceeds."

The possibility that the Japanese may attempt simultaneous attacks on Singapore and Burma is recognized by military circles here but they gave assurance that defensive preparations for such an eventuality are being made as well as the longer range development of striking power.

Rangoon had a 10-minute air-raid alarm this morning but no enemy planes were sighted and Japanese broadcast threats to initiate an all-out bombing of Rangoon today failed to materialize.

Both air and land reinforcements—the first to reach the British Far East in more than a month of war with Japan—were disclosed yesterday to have arrived in Burma. More are on the way.

An official announcement said that these included antiaircraft batteries for Rangoon and other key points and additional ground crews for air units landed at Burmese air fields, some of which are hidden in the jungle close to Thailand, springboard for Japan's drive on Singapore.

[The wording of this dispatch may indicate that aircraft and aviation personnel apart from those making up the ground crews have arrived. The British have announced they do not intend to disclose movements of aircraft and this might apply likewise to fliers.

Burma's air strength already appears to be the greatest of any British Far East possession. Some of the heaviest raids on Thailand have been made from there. It is known to have received aerial reinforcements shortly before the war began.]

Fresh British and Indian troops, equipped for instant action under the Burma commander, Lieut. Gen. T. J. Hutton, heartened the Burmese as they marched for the first time on Burma's soil.

They gave new hope that Burma will become the base for a strong counter-offensive against the Japanese armies which are pouring into Malaya from Thailand.

Sun Shines on Acropolis As Hunger Stalks Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON — While the British Government is debating whether to send the 30,000 or so tons of grain estimated necessary to save Greece from a state of starvation worse than anything experienced by other countries, an authentic description of conditions in Athens this winter has been given by the daughter of a Brazilian diplomat.

The informant, who is one of the very few persons who have been granted permission to leave Greece in recent weeks, said that in recent weeks all vegetables have been commandeered by the Italian authorities to be sent to Libya. If one has money, one can find meat at a Black Market, but for the poor there is none. By the end of November, the bread ration was 30 grams a day. Fruit, such as oranges, is stolen from the trees before it is ripe. There is still a little fish to be had if one gets down to the harbor at dawn and buys it before the authorities commandeer it.

Conditions are similar in Patras and Salonika, worse in Jannina and Larissa.

Usually the soldiers will not accept food as a present. Whatever one gives them they insist upon a box of matches being taken in return.

New Currencies

There are three new currencies in use in the Greek Capital. In addition to the old Greek notes, German and Italian paper money has been thrown into circulation. There are German paper notes. The notes bear no signature. They were printed in 1939.

"Our other difficulty," continued the informant, "is the feeding of British and Imperial troops still hiding in the hills. They are living with peasants who risk death for harboring them. Their food is provided by certain society women in Athens who go short themselves in order that, twice a week, food should be hidden in secret dumps. The peasants come down on those two days and take the food back by night.

"There is not much laughter in Athens now, though the sun still shines on the Acropolis. The only thing that makes us smile is watching the German troops make fun of the Italians. If a tram is full and soldiers of the Reichswehr want to enter, they turn out the Italians, not the Greeks. German soldiers pay Greek street urchins to pluck the feathers from the hats of the Bersaglieri, and they encourage them to sing the anti-Mussolini songs that rang through the streets a year ago. To their credit, the Germans treat the Greeks with respect.

"We all used to listen to London on the radio, and some of us to America. But on Sept. 30 an order was made demanding that all radio sets should be registered, and during October all powerful sets were requisitioned. Only a few secret sets remain, but from these the news is spread through every class. The Greek people is starving, but it is still proud and it is still determined.

"The Greek flag flies today on one building only—the house occupied by the 'Quisling' government. At first it used to be lowered at sunset every night, but this was stopped because at that moment the life in Athens came to a standstill. Trams stopped dead in the street: taxis with German or Italian officers halted where they were. On the sidewalks, the people of Athens stood still, bareheaded, in honor of the Greek dead. So now it is no longer lowered at sunset—the Germans forbade it.

"The famous Grande Bretagne, headquarters of the British Staff, is now a hotel again; and the Foreign Ministry is an Italian officers' club. The German officers use the King George V, and no Italian has been seen to enter it."

Recently there was an important British air raid on the airport at Tatoi, about 15 kilometers outside Athens. Actually this airport is now of secondary importance, as by knocking down 400 villas at Kephalissia, east of Pyraeus harbor, a far better air base has been built by the Germans. No compensation was paid to the owners of the villas. Here is the scene as my informant described it:

"It was a perfect night, with the moon nearly at the full. Everyone is glad when the sirens sound. The Italians have issued the strictest injunctions about remaining in the shelters until the 'All Clear'; but, like thousands of others, we crept up onto the roof.

"The scene was quite beautiful. To the south, the moon slanted across the pale columns of the Parthenon, giving it a sheen of white. To the north, the first flares came down slowly on the airport, burning with a tremendous vivid glow that seemed to light up even Mount Hymettus to the east. Above the crash of German flak we could hear the steady drone of heavy bomber aircraft flying low.

Flares, Then Bombs

"It seemed ages before there was a sudden burst of reddish-yellow light, followed by another and another: and only some time after that we heard the sound of the bombs.

"Then the raid began in earnest, while more and more flares floated lazily down on the scrub land round the aerodrome where the German machines lie hidden. I don't know how and when it started, but suddenly we heard singing, and the singing spread from rooftop to rooftop across the Capital: the Greek national songs, the songs that the soldiers sang as they trudged forward against the German and Italian armies.

"Down below, Italian police in the street started firing on us, but nobody cared. Across the roofs of Athens that moonlit night the songs of Greece echoed and re-echoed, as British bombs fell upon Tatoi. And they continued until the heavy drone overhead had died away, and there was nothing to show but the whiteness of the Parthenon and the deep red of fires now raging to the north. For one brief hour the spirit of Greece had surged up again, as it will always do when it is called, however long the war and however terrible their own starvation."

How Japanese Invaded Borneo

BATAVIA, N. E. I., Jan. 15 (AP)—Fourteen shiploads of Japanese troops, protected by six large cruisers and six destroyers and aided by Japanese planes, figured in the invasion of the Island of Tarakan off the northeast coast of Borneo Jan. 10, it was disclosed as the first complete story of the invasion was pieced together from authoritative sources.

On Jan. 9 a large fleet was observed 15 miles east of Tandjoeng and Batoe, which are islands off the Tarakan southeast coast. It consisted of six large cruisers, six destroyers, several transports and one tanker.

About 5 p. m. 14 transports under the cover of warships approached south Tarakan. Dutch bombers scored two hits on the transports, just missed a heavy cruiser and shot down three Japanese planes.

Early on the morning of Jan. 11 the Japanese began to land near Amal on the east coast of Tarakan, putting troops ashore simultaneously at Tandjoeng and Batoe. The garrison at Amay withdrew with heavy losses after inflicting severe losses on the enemy.

The Japanese then began to march to the oil fields, attacking the Dutch positions and breaking through. Using reserves, the Dutch threw them back, and by evening consolidated their front in a semi-circle around the town of Tarakan.

The Japanese brought up new troops and during the night broke through again. Meanwhile the order was given to destroy the oil wells, as planned. This operation was completed Sunday morning.

Monday, after fighting in which both sides had heavy losses, the Japanese encircled the garrison, which was still fighting in groups. Under heavy bombardment from the air and affected by the heat of the burning oil, the garrison finally surrendered, although a small portion reached the mainland of Borneo.

The enemy forces were overwhelmingly superior in numbers, but it is asserted that the purpose of resistance was achieved in preventing the Japanese from getting a drop of oil.

Refugees Pour Into Singapore

SINGAPORE, Jan. 15 (AP)—The influx of refugees from areas in the path of the Japanese advance down the Malay Peninsula toward Singapore is straining the facilities of this city.

The housing situation was difficult enough before the outbreak of the war in the Pacific; now it is acute.

Due to far-sighted planning, however, the city has an ample supply of the basic foods—flour, rice and meat—for some period but the loss of agricultural areas in Central Malaya has reduced the vegetable supply.

To meet this shortage, the authorities are pushing a scheme to take over and seed open spaces on the Island of Singapore and the southern part of Johore.

Singapore has few idle persons today, no matter what race or nationality.

Chinese and Indian communities are supplying the labor for essential services.

Many Chinese have volunteered for the military auxiliary services and there are few adults who are not doing regular work with the Local Defense Corps, air raid precautions units or other wartime organizations.

Younger Britons have been on full-time duty with the Volunteer Corps since a week before the outbreak of the war. Older men, most of whom are in the uniform of one or another of the passive defense units, carry on their normal business between air alarms.

Numbers of Indian women and children left Singapore for their homeland and European women, especially those with children, are leaving the city whenever shipping is available.

Works Projects Held Peace 'Must'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Envisaging the postwar aspect of things, Commissioner William Hodson, head of New York City's Department of Welfare, urged an expanded public relief undertaking as a Federal "must" for the peacetime program in an address to the League of Women Voters here yesterday. If the United States can provide full employment for its workers in wartime, Mr. Hodson said, it must continue to do so in the peace to follow, when private capital tied up in defense bonds and taxes will not be available for investment.

The Commissioner's wartime recommendations in the interim to insure the continued flowing of "the lifeblood of private industry" after the war urged extension of social security insurance for the men in the armed forces, workers in defense industries and "all the workers of the country not included now," and Federal grants in aid for direct home relief to meet the problem of the nation's 4,000,000 migrants. Priorities unemployment already had reflected in a marked rise in applications for unemployment insurance, Mr. Hodson said, adding that,

"If we use sufficient intelligence in respect to the transfer of workers from non-war to war industries," he continued, "learn how to use all our industrial resources, including the small plants, and do it promptly without regard to the selfish interests of individuals or corporations, we shall be able to get the workers into the war industries, where every one of them belongs right now."

Welfare Department work in the war crisis was described by Mr. Hodson as a group of social services including rehousing, extensions of money to persons needing temporary assistance, the giving of information and mass feeding in the event of a bombing emergency.

President's Mother's House for Red Cross

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Jan. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt has made available to the Meriwether County Red Cross, the use of the cottage of his mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt.

The small frame structure a block and a half from the "Little White House" is being used as production headquarters by the Red Cross. The Meriwether County Chapter is turning out surgical gowns, children's flannel gowns, and socks and sweaters for the armed forces.

The President's mother used the cottage several years ago. President Roosevelt offered it to the Red Cross in a telegram to Mrs. C. E. Irwin, wife of the surgeon of the Warm Springs Foundation, who is Chairman of the Volunteer Special Services of the Red Cross.

Defense Stamps Corsage

DELAWARE, Ohio (AP)—War note:

Fraternity men at Ohio Wesleyan University are sending their girl friends corsage of defense stamps to wear to winter formal dances.

All-India Congress To Forego Session

WARDHA, India, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Party decided that the Party's annual session, which usually comes in April, would not be held this year because of the war situation.

Mohandas K. Gandhi recently was relieved of the Party's leadership at his own request because he would not go along with other leaders who favored some measure of support for Great Britain's war effort.

Save for the Present! Buy for the Future, in
Wise Smith's JANUARY WHITE SALE
Huge purchases from famous makers and huge orders of exclusive qualities assure you of record savings.
SECOND FLOOR
HARTFORD, CONN.

Formula For Beautiful Rooms On Your Budget
"PURITAN"
Matching Decorator Fabrics
In Slipcovers and Draperies
Puritan Fabrics by the yard $1.29
Custom-Made Sofa Slipcover ... $29.95
Custom-Made Chair Slipcover ... $17.95
Draperies (all lined) $14.95
Sage-Allen
HARTFORD, CONN.

G. FOX & CO.
HARTFORD, CONN.
LAST 2 Days
FOX'S JANUARY WHITE SALE
Stock your closets at superb savings
Sale ends Saturday at 5:30 o'clock
SECOND FLOOR

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRY
Hartford's Complete Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Your Satisfaction Is Our Goal
PHONE 2-3153
HARTFORD, CONN.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
2-3619
Hours 1 to 4:30 daily, except Saturday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
HARTFORD, CONN.

SALE
Selby ARCH PRESERVER Shoes
Famous nationally advertised shoes at mark-down prices! Styles to wear right now! Comfort unsurpassed! Be an early bird! Take advantage of plentiful selections now! Shop early and save money on quality shoes!
$7.95 • $8.95
Formerly $8.95 to $10.95

J. L. McINTOSH SHOE CO.
Women's and Children's Shoes
89 Pratt Street, Hartford, Conn.

SOUTHERN COMMUNIQUE!
We are now ready with a beautiful new display of
Southern Wear
CIELLA DRESSES
$13 to $23
Crepes and Silks—Plain and Prints
COSTUMES
in lovely pastels and bright colors comprised of silk dresses and light woolen coats.
$35 to $95
STACKPOLE MOORETRYON
115 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.

The New Haven Savings Bank
Is a Mutual Savings Bank Operated for the Benefit of Its Depositors
There Are No Stockholders
Dividends paid semi-annually on April 1st and Oct. 1st
170 Orange Street at Court
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Majestic
Is A Better Laundry
Cleaning ★ Rug Cleaning ★ Storage
New Haven Phone 8-0123 Save 10% At 10 Stores
BRIDGEPORT —PHONE 3-3030
NEW LONDON—PHONE 7173
HARTFORD —PHONE 5-5141

DEPENDABLE
Wikander JEWELER
171 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

SALE
Selby ARCH PRESERVER Shoes
Famous nationally advertised shoes at mark-down prices! Styles to wear right now! Comfort unsurpassed! Be an early bird! Take advantage of plentiful selections now! Shop early and save money on quality shoes!
$7.95 • $9.85
Formerly $8.95 to $12.95
Emerson-Darby, Inc.
156 Temple St., New Haven, Conn.
(Facing Center Street)

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
5-2315
Hours 2 to 4 daily, except Saturday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Michaels
JEWELERS - SILVERSMITHS SINCE 1900
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
STORES IN LEADING CONNECTICUT CITIES
True China
"Raleigh" . . . Rose Pink and Medium Green. Service for eight only. . . .
$45.40

Syracuse Vitrified China
CONVENIENT PAYMENTS AT NO ADDED COST

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—*please mention* The Christian Science Monitor

Army of 3,600,000 Men War Department's 1942 Goal

Continued from Page 1

ried men are now eligible for the first time if they can prove that their dependents have adequate means of support.

The new regulations make it plain that the future airmen of the United States Army will be chosen almost wholly on their ability to handle a plane and to fight, not upon the amount of formal education they have received. It is expected that the new system will make it possible to tap a vast amount of aeronautical ability which has remained buried. Approximately 2,000,000 more men are now expected to become eligible for enlistment.

Balanced Force Sought

Although it is apparent that the Army is concentrating upon the establishment of a vast mechanized and motorized striking force such as has proved so successful both in Russia and North Africa, Secretary Stimson announced that the 1942 and 1943 expansion programs would be carried out in such a manner as to guarantee that the Army remained a well-rounded and balanced striking force.

There will be therefore a proportionate increase in antiaircraft, engineer and similar specialized units, while 50 or more military police battalions will be formed to replace troops now guarding critical facilities in continental United States.

The Secretary also pointed out that there would be a large increase in the number of men in training centers to provide replacements for all organized units and the personnel for the additional units to be set up in the spring of 1943.

At the present time, the Army is building nine new training camps capable of handling 30,000 men each, while an additional 200,000 men are expected to be taken care of through an expansion of all training centers and posts already established. In addition, five new tent camps are planned.

Particular interest was aroused by the Secretary's statement that other new men would be able to occupy places vacated by divisions sent abroad.

Vast Air Force Seen

Although speaking cautiously so as to reveal no information that might enable the enemy to form a judgment of what the United States plans to do during the next year, Secretary Stimson stressed the important role reserved for the Air Corps in America's immediate military plans.

"The Air Force will be a very large organization in this Army change," he said.

The 32 additional triangular divisions, most of them motorized, which will be added during the year will bring to 59 the number of Army divisions activated. While this is far short of the 266 divisions which Germany is believed to have had at the time of its invasion of the Soviet Union, 59 American divisions will form a very powerful striking force in view of their high degree of mechanization and motorization, in the belief of Army men.

Greater Expansion Next Year

The 75,000 new officers which are looked for under the new setup during 1942 will go through one of the following schools: Infantry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Cavalry, Engineer, Signal Corps, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Medical Administrative, Armored Force, Chemical Warfare, Finance, and Adjutant General.

Asked if the Army's expansion were in line with the increase in war production called for by the President in his address to Congress on the state of the Union, Secretary Stimson said that this was not the case since a considerable proportion of equipment mentioned by the President would go to America's Allies abroad.

He added, however, that this year's expansion was preparatory for a greater expansion next year which would follow logically and smoothly.

Lindbergh's Role

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh will not return to active duty with the Army Air Corps, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today, but for the present will engage in technical research on a commercial project in which the War Department is directly interested.

The Secretary told his press conference that Mr. Lindbergh, formerly an Air Corps Reserve colonel, called on him last Monday to ask whether he could be of any use to the Government or the War Department.

"I told him," Mr. Stimson said, "that we were always glad to receive information, help or advice from anyone who thought he could be of service, and I asked him what he thought he could do most usefully.

"He replied that he thought for the present he could be most useful in the line of technical experimentation."

The next day Secretary Stimson said, Mr. Lindbergh conferred with Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, and Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air.

"All that I can say now," Mr. Stimson concluded, "is that he decided, with our approval, to devote his time for the present to a technical commercial project in which this department is directly interested. I think that covers all that can be said at this time."

Chromic Oxide Found In Oregon's Sands

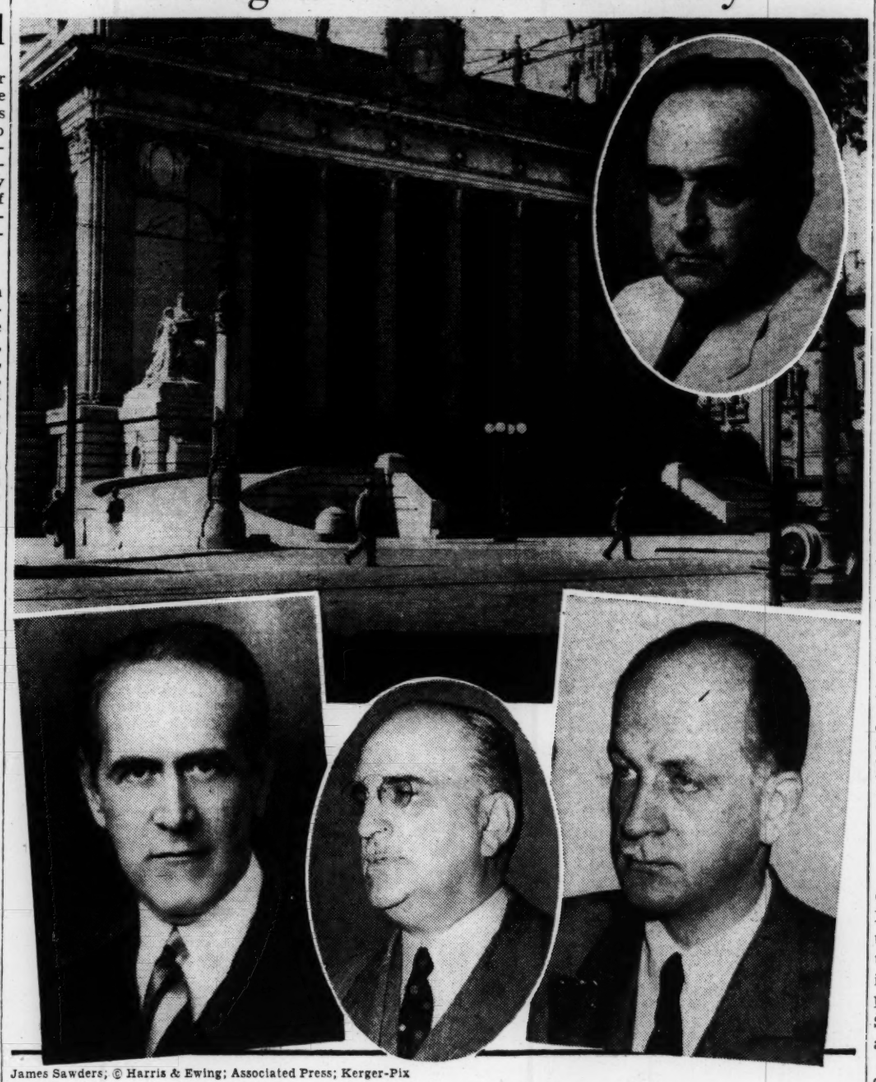
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSHFIELD, Ore. — Once more the black sands of Oregon's southern beaches are in the news—this time by a notice from the Oregon State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries declaring that the area contains chromite in commercial quantities. The announcement followed a study of the sands around Bandon, on Coos Bay, for metallic content.

Analysis of the black sand by State metallurgical chemists disclosed the fact the sand contained 7.6 per cent of chromic oxide. It was further estimated that by conversion of this metal into a 40 per cent concentrate, the three areas surveyed, averaging about eight square miles each, would produce 45,738 tons of metal.

Figured at current prices posted by the Metals Reserve Corporation, ranging around $24 a ton for 40 per cent, this amount of ore is estimated to be worth $1,097,736.

Setting for Pan-American Unity



James Sawders; © Harris & Ewing; Associated Press; Kerger-Pix

Nations Alert to Threat of Axis-Dominated World

Rio de Janeiro (above), site of conference of American Foreign Ministers, and the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies where main sessions are to be held. President Vargas of Brazil is pictured at upper right. Below, from left to right, are: Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister; Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Argentine Foreign Minister and delegation head, and Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State and head of the Washington delegation.

Nations of New World Chart Course in War

Continued from Page 1

brought along by the evident preponderance of aroused opinion. Some question still surrounds Chile's attitude on the proposal to sever relations with the Axis. Otherwise the Americas appear united on steps to be taken in the preliminary discussions.

Peru-Ecuador Issue

Prompt action toward definitive settlement of the Peru-Ecuador dispute is held indispensable. Ecuador is understood to be refusing to participate in the Rio sessions until settlement is assured. Actions at this Rio conference against external aggressors are held by some delegates to be a farce while two American nations remain locked in precarious armed truce.

Foreign ministers here recognize that their decisions are vital not only to the existence of their countries, but to the outcome of this war with its unprecedented effects on human lives.

Some sessions center in stately Itamarity Palace with its cloistered courtyard. Rows of Royal Palms cast reflections in a pool where white swans glide silently as in days when the Court of the Braganzas reigned in Brazil.

Balance of Power

As delegates arrived during the past week they expressed conviction that this hemisphere holds the balance of power in a world struggling to throw off the nightmare of ruthless aggression.

The keynote being set is one of action. The time for mere oratory is recognized as having passed with the slow, easy years before Nazi and Japanese bombs began exploding on outposts of the Western Hemisphere.

Nine of the smaller countries in advance of coming to Rio, had cast their all into the common struggle as full belligerents at the side of the United States and other free peoples.

All of the larger countries, including Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, and the other countries of continental South America—Uruguay, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Ecuador, have stopped short of war. Yet they have affirmed their solidarity within the Americas, have assumed an attitude of nonbelligerency on the side of the United States, and are collaborating in tangible ways. This correspondent has seen evidences of this at several stopovers en route to Rio de Janeiro.

Overshadowing all other questions here is the inescapable one now being tested by fire and acid: Are the Americas unitedly willing to make the effort necessary to remain free, and to help the world build an enduring, just peace?

It is too soon for the complex influences at work to be unravelled and traced across the continent. In the searchlights thrown on national policies here during the next few days as specific issues come to the point of decision, at least the dominating motives should stand out in bold relief.

Surface appearances seldom mean much in Latin America. This region, popularly and erroneously romanticized by many outsiders as full of starry-eyed banjo strummers, actually prides itself on being as cool and calculating as any other part of the world.

Dig beneath the surface in Latin America and you find a grasp of world affairs among the leaders that is uncannily accurate. These countries live by exporting, so they take care to know their markets, and to keep on the safe side of political tornadoes that affect those markets. They could not do otherwise without jeopardizing their future.

Role of U. S.

During four years of travel and observation throughout the entire hemisphere, I have never found any substantial action that ran counter to the maxim laid down, near the end of my first trip, by President Somoza of Nicaragua. At the start of these Rio consultations, it might clarify some obscure moments for North Americans if they would paste his words at the top of their newspapers as they read what Rio is doing, or not doing. He said, standing on the balcony of his Executive Mansion overlooking Managua, the lake, and smoking volcanoes:

"Personally, I am friendly to the United States. But even if I were not, as Chief Executive of Nicaragua I would have to go along with the United States—as long as the United States is strong."

Since Nicaragua promptly declared war against Japan after the United States—but not Nicaragua—had been attacked, President Somoza evidently believes the Stars and Stripes still have a fair prospect of waving long and briskly. By also declaring war against Germany and Italy, Nicaragua nailed its own flag to the mast.

Mere proximity to the United States does not appear to explain the difference between Latin-American countries that have declared war, and those that have not. Mexico is the closest of all across the muddy Rio Grande. Yet the nine Latin-American belligerents, as far south as Panama, are both close and relatively small. They are Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Panama.

Nor is size the determining factor, since mighty but diminutive Uruguay feels constrained to stay out so far. The Uruguayan people and Government have been such exceptional crusaders on the Allied side, that some deep reason must underlie their holding back.

The Brazilian View

One Brazilian Army officer expressed a point of view that may enter into the larger strategic picture. In his opinion, which he gave as nothing more, it is better for Brazil to help short of war, since Brazil at war would require North American weapons and supplies critically needed in the Pacific and on other fronts. The same reasoning might apply with greater force to the entire continent of South America.

There is also a powerful undercurrent of opposition to the wider spread of a war already blighting most of mankind, unless absolute necessity dictates the step.

How South America can best serve the common cause is for the Governments to decide at Rio and after Rio. To a traveller in South America today there appear obvious advantages in keeping this region as free as possible from the bondages and restrictions of war, as long as such a policy does not expose the hemisphere to greater dangers.

The consultations opening today easily rank as the most important since the First Pan-American Conference met at Washington in 1890. Not since the Third Pan-American Conference of 1906 has Rio de Janeiro been the scene of a major Pan-American meeting, although numerous actions have been taken here in settling disputes, in codifying international law, and in administering rules of neutrality.

Properly speaking, this is not a Pan-American Conference. It is a consultation of Foreign Ministers as provided for by the Eighth Pan-American Conference of 1938 in Lima.

The first test of this new technique came within three weeks after the outbreak of war in Europe, when Foreign Ministers converged on Panama and set up a safety zone in seas of the Atlantic.

The second test came at Havana in July of 1940, after the fall of France.

Now, no longer merely in the distant shadow of war but with bombs flashing closer and half of the American Nations under arms, Rio de Janeiro is charged with finding and charting a course that will safeguard the continent's freedom and give forward momentum to its high destiny for the larger good of all humanity.

U. S. Submarine Sinks Japanese Liner

Continued from Page 1

nese aerial attack yesterday on Denarpian Airfield in western Luzon.

[This may be Dinalupihan, 12 miles northeast of Olongapo where the Bataan Peninsula widens into the Luzon mainland. That would indicate that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces have not been dislodged from defense lines guarding virtually the entire peninsula.]

In a review of other operations in the Philippines since the fall of Manila Imperial Headquarters said:

"War prizes taken as a result of the Battle of Manila up to Jan. 12 include 130,000 rifles, four artillery pieces, 50 machine guns, 674,900 rounds of ammunition, 500 motorcars, 70 railway carriages, 91 vessels, a large quantity of gasoline, and large amounts of food, clothing, and other supplies.

"Japanese forces which attacked American troops south of Hermosa beginning Jan. 9 now are pressing the enemy southward, capturing large quantities of hand grenades and sneezing gas en route.

"The main Japanese force has been striking southward since Jan. 10, and at present is attacking the enemy, who is entrenched in strong positions, taking advantage of the difficult terrain west of Mataban.

"Part of the Japanese forces occupied Olongapo (naval base on Subic Bay) on Jan. 10, captured Grande Island Jan. 12, and took two heavy guns in the fortress there."

Guam Prisoners

TOKYO, Jan. 15 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—The Prisoners Intelligence Bureau announced 442 persons captured at the United States Island of Guam, including Capt. George J. McMillin, the Governor, arrived at Shikoku today and were interned at barracks in the city of Zentsuji.

Domei said the prisoners included: 142 marines, eight of them officers and 41 noncommissioned officers; 159 navy men, four of them officers; five nurses and a number of civilians.

The news agency said 10 United States Navy petty officers had surrendered to Japanese forces in the Gilbert Islands and were taken to an internment camp on Shikoku, one of the four principal Japanese islands.

Oahu Raid Alarm

HONOLULU, Jan. 15 (AP)—An air-raid alarm yesterday alerted the Island of Oahu but the all-clear signal sounded 16 minutes later.

The entire island sprang into action as the sirens wailed and Army fighter planes climbed steeply into the skies and streaked out to sea. Residents took to the sidewalks to see the aerial show.

Today's alarm was the first of the New Year for Oahu Island, on which Pearl Harbor, scene of Japan's surprise attack against United States warships Dec. 7, is located.

'Sinking' Reaffirmed

TOKYO, Jan. 15 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Japanese Imperial Headquarters claimed today that a Japanese submarine had scored two direct torpedo hits on a 33,000-ton United States aircraft carrier of the Lexington type, and the Japanese news agency Domei reported that "the ship's sinking was said to be almost certain although not absolutely confirmed."

The Japanese claimed also that an American submarine had sunk the Japanese hospital ship Harbin Maru in Chinese waters Jan. 10. Tokyo newspapers this morning "scathingly denounced this vicious enemy attack," the news agency Domei reported, as "one of the darkest blots that has been smeared in the lineage of civilized peoples."

The American aircraft carrier was said to have been hit "in the waters west of Hawaii" on the night of Jan. 12 despite the vigilant eyes of 80-odd planes" and a "protective steel cordon of destroyers and cruisers."

'Scorched Earth'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The United States Treasury entered the Philippines picture with an announcement that American authorities in the islands had destroyed or removed "many millions of dollars" worth of assets so that invading Japanese would not get their hands on the wealth.

Japan Gives Pledge

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Japan has told the United States that all captured Americans would be accorded the good treatment specified in the International Convention on Prisoners of War.

Although Japan's delegates signed the convention adopted by 47 nations at Geneva in 1929 the pact never was ratified by the Japanese Government. The pledge made—through the Swiss Government—was the first official information received concerning treatment to be accorded American prisoners of war in the Far East.

Soon after Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, Washington sent word through the Swiss Government that the American Government would live up to the prisoners pact and provide good treatment, food, and prison camp quarters for all Japanese captured.

Japanese Warn of Firing Squad

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—A proclamation by Japanese in the Philippines imposing the capital penalty on anyone who injures a Japanese soldier or civilian, and the seizure of ten persons as hostages if the assailant could not be found was reported yesterday by the War Department.

The proclamation appeared, said the Department's late day communique, in Manila newspapers over the signature of the commanding general of the Japanese Army of Occupation in the Philippines.

The text of the communique quoting the Japanese threats follows.

"'Warning

"'1. Anyone who inflicts or attempts to inflict an injury upon Japanese soldiers or individuals shall be shot to death.

"'2. If the assailant or attempted assailant, cannot be found, we will hold ten influential persons as hostages who live in or about the street or muncipality where the event has happened.

"'3. Officials and influential persons shall pass this warning on to your citizens and villages as soon as possible and should prevent these crimes before they happen on your own responsibilities.

"'4. The Filipinos should understand our real intentions and should work together with us to maintain public peace and order in the Philippines.'

"In addition, a radio announcement from Tokyo was made which stated that the Japanese authorities in Manila had decreed the death penalty for any of a list of acts detrimental to the security of the Japanese armed forces. The penalty is to be inflicted, irrespective of the nationality or race of the persons responsible. The acts listed in the announcement included disturbing the peace, violation of military orders, espionage, interference with communications, damage to military property, concealment of requisitioned goods and circulation of rumors concerning the Japanese forces.

"The severity of these official pronouncements is in marked contrast to the terms of cajolery used in leaflets dropped by Japanese aviators prior to the occupation of Manila. These leaflets promised the Filipinos freedom from any oppression and assured them of the friendliest of intentions on the part of the Japanese. In these leaflets, the natives were assured that the Japanese soldiers were coming as 'friends, not as conquerors, and would free them from the so-called oppressions of the white race."

Geranium Finds Its Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

West Los Angeles, Calif.

It used to be said that one could tell the presence of tourists in California by the geraniums. When geraniums were large and lovely and were allowed to grow to the full extent of their beauty—that meant there were many visitors from the East who would "Oh" and "Ah." But when geraniums were set at naught by Californians, that meant tourists were scarce.

Now, however, Californians have learned to esteem, for their decorative value, these flowering plants native to South Africa. At a recent fashionable garden wedding the bridal party wore corsages made up of rare white geraniums.

The botanical name for geranium is pelargonium — an euphonious word which Ernest Rober, specialist in his work, uses frequently when he shows you around the West Los Angeles Nursery.

Some plants have been nine years in the growing, and no amount of money would purchase them. Mr. Rober is of the conviction that some things, such as the achievement of what he wants in cultivating rare pelargoniums, are worth more than money. For one variety he has turned down a $45,000 offer! Of his plants commercially available, the rose geraniums bring the highest price.

Why? Because they have value for perfume. One San Diego grower is purchasing enough plants from Mr. Rober for 10 acres of land. The scents of the rose geranium are varied, delicate, charming. One has the captivating odor of lemon, another of nutmeg, still another of peppermint. And the leafage of these plants is also attractive.

Persons who come to West Los Angeles to see the Nursery—"the buyers, visitors, and smellers," Mr. Rober calls them—discover how vastly enlarged the world of floral loveliness has been by the cultivation of the geranium. The first species was discovered in South Africa during the sixteenth century, whence there were specimens taken to England, but their ever-increasing variety makes sure that they will not be forgotten as old-fashioned or commonplace.

Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

List Back at Post?

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 15 (AP)—An informed Axis source just returned from Greece told friends today that Field Marshal Siegmund Wilhelm List, German conqueror of the Balkans, reappeared at Salonika recently after an absence during which he underwent an operation.

Marshal List's absence had stirred rumors that he had disappeared and that his friends were concerned for his safety.

This source said he had seen the Field Marshal as recently as 10 days ago in Salonika where he again took over command of German forces in the south.

Tuesdays Are Sundays At This Camp's Tables

CAMP SHELBY, Miss., Jan. 15 (AP)—When it's Tuesday at Camp Shelby, the soldiers get Sunday dinner.

Col. Joseph P. Sullivan, Camp Quartermaster, concocted the plan because so many of the soldiers were away from camp on Sunday. He's right proud of the victuals he lays out on Sunday, and hated to see so many miss them, especially those golden pieces of fried chicken.

From Inside of Germany

Continued from Page 1

plans, 5,000,000 now find their equipment hardly equal to the task of continued fighting instead of digging in for the winter. Hospitals in Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, and Greece are so taxed that Nazi wounded are being sent to France.

"The German people still blindly believe in Hitler, and British stories that morale is cracking are without foundation, but undoubtedly there is a serious quarrel between the party and the army."

High-ranking German officers confided to him when the Soviet war broke out: "This is the works."

He himself listened in to British and American radiocasts with officers reaching to the rank of general. There is a sincere belief in Germany, he said, that unless they can stem the Soviet advance the whole of Europe will shortly enjoy Communist domination.

In regard to British air raids on Berlin, he said they were ineffective, but could undermine morale if they were made more regularly. The only serious damage was to ports in Western Germany, he said.

While clothing conditions in Germany are necessarily bad, there is still plenty of food for all. He himself crossed the Swiss frontier with all his paper by bribing the Gestapo with one pound of good coffee, but the Reichswehr is excellently fed and even the civilian population gets enough.

Semi-Annual Manhattan Shirt Sale

WELLS & COVERLY

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Sagenkahn FURNITURE GALLERIES

PERIOD STYLES IN ABUNDANCE

Your Home can be beautiful on a Modest Income with Sagenkahn Authentic 18th Century Reproductions.

421-25 S. Warren Street
Opp. Schrafft's

Witherill's

Stock Up and Save in Our Greatest

January White Sale

third floor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

BUYING a CAR?
Use Our LOW COST Auto Purchase Plan

FOR NEW and USED CARS
FIRST TRUST & DEPOSIT COMPANY
Syracuse, N. Y.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call

4-4541

Hours 9 to 5 daily except Sunday

The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Fine Footwear
Selby
Tru-poise Styl-Eez and Arch Preserver SHOES
IN SYRACUSE EXCLUSIVELY AT
Park-Brannock
427 South Salina St.

You May Still Take Advantage of the Savings in Our

January Sale

CORSETS

Orig. 5.00 to 8.95

3.95 — 6.50

CORSET SHOP—Fashion Floor

Chappells

Syracuse, N. Y.

PHONE YOUR ORDER

Ask for

EDWARDS PERSONAL SHOPPER

. . . she will shop FOR YOU

. . . she will shop WITH YOU

BUFFALO, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Annual January SALE OF CORSETS

Save From 15% to 30%

Now, above all other times, is your opportunity to save on corsets! 60 leading foundations—for every figure and every purse—at truly sensational savings—15% to 30%!

CORSET SHOP, SECOND FLOOR

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
McCurdy's

Check Your List

Have You Bought ENOUGH in

McCURDY'S JANUARY SALES

If ever these sales were timely, it is now! Everybody wants to save money. Everybody should save money. McCurdy's is the place and January is the time to do it . . . on brand new things!

- LINENS For Your Table
- LINENS For Your Bathroom
- SHEETS and SPREADS and BLANKETS
- READY-TO-WEAR FABRICS
- BABY LAYETTE NEEDS
- CORSETS
- FUR COATS
- CLOTH COATS
- LOVELY LINGERIE
- ARCH-AID SHOES

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
UPHOLSTERING
Designed for Real Comfort, Made to Serve Long and Well, Priced to Fit Your Needs!
Easy Terms
Interesting Cover Selections, Expert Work—Low Costs, Excellent Equipment
• REPAIRING • SLIP COVERS • RUGS—DRAPES • REFINISHING
SYDNEY 2221 MILLER 286 COURT ST
HOME ENGINEERING FOR BETTER LIVING

MINK
of Surpassing Loveliness
$975 to $3,775
Projansky
39 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

BETTER LIGHT for BETTER SIGHT

For homework, sewing, reading and all home seeing tasks, an I. E. S. Lamp is a great asset. See the display on our Main Floor.

Rochester Gas & Electric

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call

Culver 5108

10-12, 4-7 daily, except Saturday and Sunday

The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

'The Rivals' in Revival by the Guild—Jan Kiepura in Recital

Sheridan Comedy in New York With Bobby Clark as Star

By John Beaufort

New York

A season or so ago, Bobby Clark came into conjunction with Restoration drama in "The Way of the World" and swept all before him. Last night at the Shubert Theater, he moved triumphantly in on the Augustan Age as Bob Acres in Richard Brinsley Sheridan's "The Rivals," which the Theater Guild is offering as the fourth production in its twenty-fourth subscription season.

When Mr. Clark takes liberty with the classics, it is a classic liberty and as such commands the tremendous laughter it receives. There were times when his funny business obliterated one after another of the lines spoken by another character on the stage. This was perhaps uncomfortable for the other player and even serious from the standpoint of a purist. But Squire Bob Acres is a great comic character and Bobby Clark is a great comedian, especially when he has a whip or a pistol or a plume to brandish.

* * *

The accessories with which the Guild has equipped its newest revival are almost without exception successful in their efforts to attune the comedy of the Eighteenth Century to present-day tastes. Arthur Guiterman's prologue and his verses for Macklin Marrow's charming song arrangements belong among those badgets which, while they do not essentially improve the inner workings of an already proven piece of machinery, do make it handier for modern usage.

It is debatable whether a "straight" production of "The Rivals" would make as much mirth as was occasioned by this revival.

The tale of the multiple rivals has been directed for all the gaiety possible by Eva Le Gallienne. The larger number of satirical high comedy passages have been allowed to speak for themselves. The acting is appropriately artificial, not unrealistically so. The scenes between Captain Absolute and Faulkland are played with true delight and relish for the comedy not only of manners but of language. Donald Burr succeeds admirably with Absolute's impudent duplicity, and Robert Wallsten conveys properly the doleful languors of Faulkland.

Starred with Mr. Clark in the production are Mary Boland as Mrs. Malaprop and Walter Hampden as Sir Anthony Absolute. Miss Boland returns to Broadway from Hollywood after an absence of six years and plays with distinction as well as with comic purpose. She does Mrs. M. with ease, propriety, clipped precision, and not more inflective glissando than is just. Mr. Hampden is a gruff Sir Anthony whose every sentence is delivered in a hoarse growl.

The mood of the production is further reflected by Haila Stoddard in her playing of the unshakably romantic Lydia Languish; by Helen Ford as the saucy Lucy, who turns out to have a very pleasing light soprano; by Walt Draper as Boy, and by the players of minor roles. Philip Bourneuf's Sir Lucius O'Trigger is done in this actor's usual, distinguished style, and he delivers the prologue as well as the tolerant and amused conclusion to the last act.

* * *

Miss Le Gallienne has left the text substantially unchanged. Watson Barratt's costumes appear to be decorative enough but his series of Bath settings—granting, of course, their intended quaintness—seemed a little drab. The best was perhaps the scene of Mrs. Malaprop's lodgings. In general, thanks belong to everyone concerned for an evening of high pleasure, but most of all thanks to Richard Brinsley Sheridan and Squire Bobby Acres.

'The Rivals'

Comedy by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, starring Mary Boland, Bobby Clark, and Walter Hampden. Directed by Eva Le Gallienne. Settings and costumes by Watson Barratt. Presented by the Theater Guild at the Shubert Theater, beginning Jan. 14. The cast is as follows:

Lydia Languish ..... Haila Stoddard
Lucy ..... Helen Ford
Julia ..... Frances Reid
Mrs. Malaprop ..... Mary Boland
Sir Anthony Absolute ..... Walter Hampden
Captain Absolute ..... Donald Burr
Fag ..... Raymond Johnson
Faulkland ..... Robert Wallsten
Acres ..... Bobby Clark
Boy ..... Walter Draper
Sir Lucius O'Trigger ..... Philip Bourneuf
David ..... Roland Hogue
Footman ..... George Boots
Footman ..... William Whitehead

'Sundown' at Loew Houses

Walter Wanger will have to excuse us from taking seriously his new melodrama about the doings of a mysterious white princess in Africa. Her adventures are set forth in "Sundown," which opened Wednesday at the State and Orpheum.

The film is handsome photographically. And Gene Tierney is one of the prettiest girls who ever transferred from a mysterious plane to a camel and, finally, to a prison kept by Nazi agents and pro-Nazi natives. But beauty alone is not enough. It would be hard to know just what would have sufficed to give credibility to this unconvincing narrative.

Miss Tierney plays a girl named Zia—or Princess Zia she is sometimes called—who, some think, is a native African. It is subsequently explained that her father was one of the best friends Africa ever had. Zia pretends friendship for a dubious character who passes himself off as a Dutch geologist to the staff at the British outpost of Manieka.

Nazi chicanery becomes entangled with African voodoo and this leads to a good deal of shooting and general unpleasantness. Zia and Bill Crawford (Bruce Cabot), the commissioner at Manieka, are captured by the pro-Germans, to whom the Netherlands impostor has been smuggling guns.

Is there a last-minute rescue by a band of Englishmen? That would be telling. Let us admit, however, that the players, under Henry Hathaway's direction, include George Sanders, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Harry Carey, Joseph Calleia, Reginald Gardiner, Carl Esmond, and Marc Lawrence.

The companion feature is "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," another in that series of melodramas with Warren William again as Michael Lanyard. In the cast are Ruth Ford, Victor Jory, and Eric Blore.

Mischa Elman

To give his only Boston concert of the season, Sunday afternoon, in Symphony Hall.

German Songs Sung in English Feature of Tenor's Program

To a Pole, one non-Slavic language must be about the same as another; to Jan Kiepura, the tenor, then, who appeared at the Boston Morning Musicales at the Statler, with Otto Hertz as his accompanist, yesterday, English may be supposed to be as comfortable and convenient for singing as German or Italian. In the light of this, he gave the Musicales subscribers a perfectly natural type of entertainment from his view, though an unusual and out-of-the-way type from theirs.

For he acted clean beside precedent in presenting a couple of works by Richard Strauss in English texts. He submitted, for one, that favorite of vocalists, "Traum durch die Dämmerung," in the native speech of the audience instead of in that of the composer. The very title, "Dream in the Twilight," as it stood printed on the program leaflet, must have had a foreign effect for people's eyes; and the stanzas, turned into English, must fairly have sounded outlandish, in spite of being accurately spoken. The same may be said for Strauss' "Morgen," reading "Tomorrow" on the slip and recited in the listeners' vernacular.

If that did not upset illusion for the majority, certainly the aria, "M'appari," from "Martha," in Americanized verion, could hardly fail to be disconcerting to everybody. What saved the situation was the complete ingenuousness of the performer. He was the champion of no cause. He stood on the ballroom stage as no sort of propagandist. Accordingly, why not address his hearers in their native tongue? Why use German or Italian, neither of which language was theirs or his? First, the music; as for the words, make them as direct as possible.

We need not suppose that the visitor acted wholly on impulse and intuition. Behind every musical artist is a manager on watch; and most managers are intolerant of platform experimenting. Mr. Kiepura started the morning off conventionally enough singing the aria, "Celeste Aïda," from Verdi's "Aïda," in Italian, and the aria, "Je crois entendre encore," from Bizet's "The Pearl Fishers," in French. In normal fashion, again, he followed up the two english readings of the Strauss songs in English with Rossini's "La Danza" in Italian. So if he did a surprising thing or two, he tempered matters by a considerable amount of regularity.

Merely as someone offering diversion and amusement to the town, Mr. Kiepura is rather irresistible. He has boundless enthusiasm for his art. He possesses vitality in overflowing measure. He goes out with all his force to meet the public. No dispute, too, he knows how to manage his voice. He has the Italian of it, the French of it, and the Russian of it—everything that goes for technical brilliance and interpretative wideawakeness. His singing has classic foundation and modern outlook; and it brings—what more is wanted?—pleasure.

W. P. T.

NBC

Claudio Arrau

Piano soloist in the Boston Symphony concerts this week in Cambridge and Boston.

Complete Casts For Ballet Season

"Swan Lake" has been substituted for "Goyescas" on the bill of the Ballet Theater at the Boston Opera House, on the evening of Jan. 23. The casts for the complete engagement follow:

Wednesday evening, Jan. 21—"Lilac Garden," Antony Tudor and Alicia Markova; "Three Virgins and a Devil," Lucia Chase, Annabelle Lyon, Yura Lazovsky, Jeanette Lauret, Jerome Robbins; "Bluebeard," Anton Dolin, Irina Baronova, Alicia Markova, Annabelle Lyon, Jerome Robbins, Nora Kaye.

Thursday evening, Jan. 22—"Giselle," Alicia Markova, Anton Dolin; "Princess Aurora," Irina Baronova, George Skibine, Dimitri Romanoff, Karen Conrad, Ian Gibson.

Friday evening, Jan. 23—"Swan Lake," Alicia Markova, Anton Dolin; "The Russian Soldier," Yura Lazovsky, Sono Osato, Miriam Golden; "Bluebeard," same as Wednesday evening.

Saturday matinee, Jan. 24—"Peter and the Wolf," Jerome Robbins, Nora Kaye, Karen Conrad, David Nillo, Sono Osato; "Pas de Quatre," Alicia Markova, Karen Conrad, Nora Kaye, Annabelle Lyon; "Bluebeard," same as Wednesday evening.

Saturday evening, Jan. 24—"Naughty Lisette," Irina Baronova, Dimitri Romanoff, Simon Semenoff, Ian Gibson; "Gala Performance," Nora Kaye, Miriam Golden, Karen Conrad, Antony Tudor; Divertissements: "Grand Pas de Deux," Alicia Markova, Anton Dolin; "Russian Baba," Baronova; "Dying Swan," Alicia Markova; "Red Poppy," Yura Lazovsky.

Yves Chardon in Recital

Yves Chardon, cellist, gave a recital in the Charles Street Meeting House last night, assisted by Henriette D'Estournelles de Constant, cellist, and Reginald Boardman, pianist. The concert was for the benefit of the church.

Symphony Hall Youth Concert

Applause rang loud for the musical portraiture of Cinderella which Wheeler Beckett and his group of Boston Symphony players gave at the Youth Concert in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. While none of the young folks of the big audience could claim membership in the Cinderella Club which Mr. Beckett told them about, since it is an organization formed somewhere in the West, they could all—that is to say, all the girls—belong in idea; condition being that they must agree to be home from any evening party they attend before the stroke of midnight.

The "Cinderella" Fantasy went so well, indeed, that the house—boys and girls alike—would have had Mr. Beckett lead the orchestra through it a second time. But that would not do, program arrangements considered; so he gave assurance that he would repeat it at some future meeting.

More remarkable than the interest of the young people in the picturesque symphonic study by their conductor was their zeal for the classic composition of César Franck, known as the Symphony in D minor. This long and serious work was played by request; that is to say, it was asked for by so many writers-in as to make denial impossible. Whether the symphony gave pleasure on its own account or on account of the performance, it took hold, just the same as it takes hold of mature listeners. No question, either, that Mr. Beckett interpreted the work not according to the orchestra's routine way of doing things, nor according to what is called the Franck tradition. He presented it, as he presents everything, in a way all his own, making an especially individual mark in his reading of the slow movement entitled, Allegretto. For closing number Mr. Beckett amused his followers with the "Sorcerer's Apprentice," of Paul Dukas.

W. P. T.

Symphony Hall Exhibition

During concert time this week and next pictures by Dorothy Loeb will be shown in the first balcony foyer of Symphony Hall. For many years Miss Loeb has been a member of the advance guard of Provincetown artists.

The pictures are done in oil on cardboard grounded with luminal paint. Of late Miss Loeb has devised this method, in which her pictures are developed on the white background in an impressionistic brushwork. At first glance, they seem like vignettes, sketched on quickly, though concentrated. With closer examination they disclose careful drawing, nicely calculated disposition of forms, and discerningly adjusted color. Miss Loeb is experienced and knows what is basic, what ephemeral in making a picture. She dwells upon essentials. Her Impressionism should not be confused with surface Impressionism. If anything she may be classified with abstract painters who seem to extract what is salient and simple from the elaborate and profuse.

Miss Loeb selects themes familiar to her: the Provincetown coastline, the fishermen, the boatlandings, the boats themselves. Beyond her facts there seems to lie thought, and the thought is poetic and human. Miss Loeb possesses a searching quality, a capacity to evince sympathy and stir imagination.

D. A.

Plays Next Week

Hedda Gabler—At the Colonial, beginning Monday evening. Adaptation of Ibsen play by Ethel Borden and Mary Cass Canfield, presented by Luther Greene with a cast headed by the Greek actress, Katina Paxinou, making her American debut in the title role. Among the other players will be Karen Morley, Ralph Forbes, Cecil Humphreys, Margaret Wycherly and Octavia Kenmore. For one week. The production is in preparation for New York.

White Cargo—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, with Ann Corio heading the cast. For one week.

Ibsen Actress From Athens

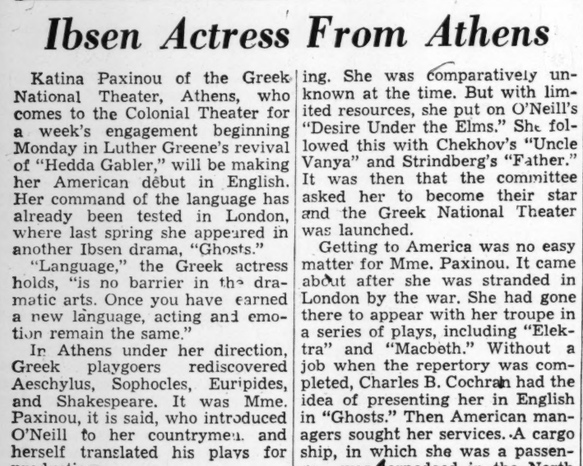
Katina Paxinou of the Greek National Theater, Athens, who comes to the Colonial Theater for a week's engagement beginning Monday in Luther Greene's revival of "Hedda Gabler," will be making her American début in English. Her command of the language has already been tested in London, where last spring she appeared in another Ibsen drama, "Ghosts."

"Language," the Greek actress holds, "is no barrier in the dramatic arts. Once you have earned a new language, acting and emotion remain the same."

In Athens under her direction, Greek playgoers rediscovered Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Shakespeare. It was Mme. Paxinou, it is said, who introduced O'Neill to her countrymen and herself translated his plays for production.

All of this she did with the support of a committee of Athenians who banded to reopen the Theater Royale of King George. As the story goes, it wasn't Madame Paxinou who was intended as the standard bearer of this undertaking. She was comparatively unknown at the time. But with limited resources, she put on O'Neill's "Desire Under the Elms." She followed this with Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya" and Strindberg's "Father." It was then that the committee asked her to become their star and the Greek National Theater was launched.

Getting to America was no easy matter for Mme. Paxinou. It came about after she was stranded in London by the war. She had gone there to appear with her troupe in a series of plays, including "Elektra" and "Macbeth." Without a job when the repertory was completed, Charles B. Cochran had the idea of presenting her in English in "Ghosts." Then American managers sought her services. A cargo ship, in which she was a passenger, was torpedoed in the North Atlantic, but Mme. Paxinou was rescued by a British destroyer. In London again, she obtained passage by plane to Lisbon, where she was temporarily detained, and thence by clipper to the United States.



Martha Burnham

Richard Burgin

Assistant conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, to direct the concerts in Symphony Hall Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, and in Cambridge tonight.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—
"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin, with Todd Duncan and Anne Brown. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30 (last week).

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calden, and others. 8:30. Maintees Wednsdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

The Playhouse—
"The Vortex," by Noel Coward. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. 8.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7:05, 9:45. "Harvard, Here I Come," Slapsie Maxie Rosenbloom. 12:45, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll, 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"U Boat 29," Conrad Veidt. 1, 4:35, 8:05. "Penny Serenade," Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. 2:35, 5:50, 9:35.

Orpheum—
"Secrets of the Lone Wolf." 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10, Warren William "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20.

Metropolitan—
"All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt, 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce, Bruce Edwards and George Barbier. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Modern—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 10. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:30.

Paramount—
"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:45, 5:20, 7:50, 10:20. "Harvard, Here I Come," Slapsie Maxie Rosenbloom. 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 6:40, 9:10.

RKO-Boston—
"Wolf Man," Claude Rains, Lon Chaney and Bela Lugosi. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:40, 7:30, 10:10. Stage: 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:05.

Scollay Square—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:30, 9:50. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew, 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"Battle of the Mediterranean," "Another Quiz Kids Reel," "Florida's Key West," "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood on the Screen," "Hands of Destiny," "Strange Facts," "Community Singing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:55. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10.

Telenix—
Edgar Allan Poe's "Tell Tale Heart," "Road to Victory," "Quiz Kids," "Florida Keys," "Polo Champions," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Riot Squad," Richard Cromwell. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:40, 9. "The Big Boss," Gloria Dickson, Otto Kruger and John Litel. 10:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:05, 5:25, 7:40, 10.

Uptown—
"Swamp Water," Walter Huston, Walter Brennan and Ann Baxter. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. "Appointment for Love," Margaret Sullavan and Charles Boyer. 3, 6:30, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Stars Look Down," Margaret Lockwood, 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Panama Patrol," Leon Ames. Shadow Over Shanghai." 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Bride Wore Crutches." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell and Robert Young. "Her First Beau," Jane Withers. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:40, 6:35, 9:35.

Brookline Village: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Mobtown," with the Dead End Kids. 1:50, 5:05, 8:05.

Circle: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Target for Tonight." 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "It Started With Eve," Charles Laughton and Deanna Durbin. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin. "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.

University: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan, 3, 6:10, 9:20. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. 1:35, 4:45, 8.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray. 2. Evenings, 7:30-11.

Strand: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Target for Tonight," 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Feminine Touch," Don Ameche and Rosalind Russell. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone, 3:09, 9:28. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres. 1:39, 7:58.

Park: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Border Vigilantes," 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles, "March of Time," 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:02, 9:17. "Sierra Sue," Gene Autry. 1:53, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "Bachelor Mother," Ginger Rogers. "Doctors Don't Tell," John Beal and Florence Rice. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Leon Errol. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 2:30, 8:15. "Mystery Ship," Lola Lane. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Maplewood: "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall and David Bruce. 2:05, 7:50. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 3:14, 9:09.

Mystic: "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers and Jinx Falkenburg. 2:05, 7, 9:50. "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. 3:15, 8:15.

Orpheum: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Blonde from Singapore," Florence Rice. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:10, 8:30. "Target for Tonight." 2:20, 7:15, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Suspicion," Cary Grant. "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. 3:35, 8:20. "Unexpected Uncle," Ann Shirley. 2:20, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 3:15, 9:15. "Cadet Girl," Carol Landis. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Target for Tonight." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 2:05, 6:30, 9:35. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie, Linda Darnell. 3:35, 8:05.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers. "Richest Man in Town," Frank Craven. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy and Maria Montez. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Shadow of the Thin Man," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Shadow of the Thin Man," Myrna Loy and William Powell. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Free and Easy." 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Captain Caution," "Cracked Nuts." 2 and 8.

Strand: "This Way, Please," Betty Grable. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolph Menjou. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "Our Wife," Rosalind Russell. "Riders of Purple Sage," George Montgomery. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "The Perfect Crime," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Gentlemen From Dixie," Jack La Rue, Marion Marsh. 2:09, 7:54. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 3:17, 9:02.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and Carman Miranda. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "It Started With Eve." Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 2:15, 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland, "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper, 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne, 3:54, 6:30, 9:45. "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor. 2:10, 7:55.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

STARTLING AS A SCREAM IN THE NIGHT!

BETTY GRABLE · VICTOR MATURE
CAROLE LANDIS · LAIRD CREGAR
"I WAKE UP SCREAMING"
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW.
ROXY
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
GARY COOPER • BARBARA STANWYCK
"BALL OF FIRE"
A Samuel Goldwyn Production
Released through RKO Radio Pictures
Gala Stage Revue Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting." — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for!"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40 Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c to $2.20 Seats for next 6 weeks—Mail Orders Now

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
By NOEL COWARD
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"Brings joy and gaiety to the theatre"—Richard Watts, Jr., Her. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"'Spring Again' leaves everyone happy."
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
Grace GEORGE and C. Aubrey SMITH in
SPRING AGAIN
PLAYHOUSE Thea., 48th St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-2628
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

LAST WEEK!
"A masterpiece," ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE THEATRE, 45th St., West of Broadway
Cir. 5-5760. Evgs. 8:40. Last Mat. Sat. at 2:40

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
GENE TIERNEY
Bruce CABOT • George SANDERS
'SUNDOWN'
Plus "Secrets of the Lone Wolf"

NOW PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY
Don AMECHE • Joan BENNETT
"CONFIRM OR DENY"
Plus "Harvard, Here I Come"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Humphrey Bogart
Conrad Veidt • Kaaren Verne
'ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT'
Plus "Marry the Boss's Daughter"

EXETER
NEWBURY and EXETER STS. • KEN. 7067
Eve.-sat.-Sun. 44c, 35c, 25c. Aft. 30c, Tax Inc.
Charles BOYER • Margaret SULLAVAN
"APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE"
Plus "GLAMOUR BOY"

Managers of Theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON

TICKETS NOW!
BALLET "Ballet Theatre"
THE BEST IN RUSSIAN BALLET, starring Baronova, Markova, Dolin Company of 125—11 new productions. NEXT WED., thru SAT.—Opera House.
55c to $2.75, at 204 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq., & Wilbur Theatre Beg. Sat.
ELMAN Famous Violinist This Sun. Aft. 3:30 Steinway Piano
$1.10 up at Symphony Hall
TRAUBEL Leading Met. Opera Star. Sunday Aft. Jan. 25 (Baldwin)
Presented by Aaron Richmond

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TOM'W 2:30, SATURDAY 8:15
Boston Symphony Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY CONDUCTOR
RICHARD BURGIN—Conducting
Soloist—CLAUDIO ARRAU—Pianist

BOSTON (STAGE)

Colonial—Beg. Jan. 19—Seats Now
LUTHER GREENE presents
★Katina Paxinou★
IN HENRIK IBSEN'S
HEDDA GABLER
ALL-STAR AMERICAN CAST
Evgs.: 55c to $2.75. Mat. Wed.: 55c to $1.65 Sat. Mat.: 55c to $2.20.

SHUBERT— LAST 4 TIMES | EVES. 8:30 | MAT. SAT.
GEORGE GERSHWIN'S IMMORTAL
PORGY & BESS
with TODD DUNCAN and ANNE BROWN
Orchestra Under Direction of Alexander Smallens
Eves. 55c to $2.75
Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20, incl. tax

WILBUR—Tonight 8:30, Mat. Sat.
THE TERRIFIC LAUGH HIT!
MY SISTER EILEEN
"A HONEY OF A SHOW" WALTER WINCHELL
2D YR. IN N. Y.—8 MOS. IN CHICAGO
EVES. 55c-$2.75; WED. MAT. 55c-$1.65 SAT. MAT. 55c-$2.20

The Home Forum

Remembering Ainsdale

I HAVE NOT SEEN Ainsdale for nearly thirty years. I have not thought of Ainsdale for possibly twenty. But now I find myself wondering about Ainsdale.

So my thoughts are mostly of things with a commonplace prettiness—like the name itself—or like wall flowers, deep red and velvety just over a low brick wall in a garden corner where Lancaster Road set off homeward from Station Street.

I wonder at the way the names come back, sounding familiarly on the mind's ear as the pictures flash on the mind's eye. I could not have told you, a moment ago, what street it was that ran from the railroad station to the center of the village, or where either of those two points lay in relation to Lancaster Road. But now it is as if I had just come back from a walk to the fish-and-chip shop with Chester Black or Kenneth Austin.

* * *

The names, the names! Where do they come from? They are not something that one takes out of the what-not to dust or to show to one's new neighbors from America, as Mrs. Austin did her little porcelain souvenirs. I liked her souvenirs. They were from Brighton and from Blackpool, from the Isle of Man and from the Isle of Wight. They crowded not only the what-not, but the mantelpiece, vying for the visitor's attention with the carefully polished fireplace fender below. Mrs. Austin must have been a thoroughly, though perhaps not widely, traveled woman. These were the outward symbols of whatever inward culture had accrued to her from being the wife of a man with railroad connections. In this they were like the Moorish arches in old Beacon Street homes, which were evidence of their owners' pilgrimages to the Alhambra back in 1870 or thereabouts, when Spain was a long way from Boston.

Whenever I am tempted to smile at the world's Mrs. Austins, I smile at the Moorish arches instead. The little what-not in Lancaster Road was in as good taste, even if it was not intended to be any more modest. For every souvenir, there was a story; how Kenneth had got lost on the seaside promenade, how Mr. Austin had bought her something just lovely at the same shop where they bought that little china cup and saucer.

* * *

But here it was dinner-time and this was Christmas Day and somebody was going to get the one sixpence that had been put in the pudding. It was a wonderful sixpence, we all found out; for Kenneth got it in his piece, and yet his sister got it in hers, and still I had to be warned to eat my pudding with care lest I swallow something bright.

And here come the names again! Parents *will* delight to see their children blushing and denying—so who has become a table topic but little, golden-haired Phyllis Fernley! Kenneth hotly pledges himself on the spot to endless celibacy. Which leaves me with Phyllis on my hands and wondering what to do with Winifred, who soon afterward lost our boyish respect by coming to school with her stockings quite wrinkled and untidy about the knees.

Not that there were strict standards for fashion at St. John's school. Kenneth and I were swells, I soon found out, because we never wore clogs. I can see them now, those plain oiled leather tops with the curved iron-shod soles, stiff as wooden shoes and less musical on cobblestones. Somehow we had the good sense not to want to wear them, though the leather puttees that some of the older boys wore seemed more desirable. Clogs, we felt, were a mark of the humble, and even girls wore them. But puttees with straps around them made one a member of the neighborhood storm troopers, therefore safer as well as more elite.

Our being swells, however, never made the quantities of thin bread and butter that Chester's mother used to pile on the tea-table at four o'clock seem any the less aesthetic. Nor did it prevent us from following in the footsteps of Chester's father who would let small boys follow him to the football matches—over the sandy fields and over the "cops," which were not policemen in slang, as my father who had been to America supposed, but were a combination of ditch and banking, serving to divide field from field.

Chester's mother knew the country lanes, and where wild roses grew; and she seemed to know the little gray-haired woman in the white-walled, thatch-roofed cottage under the willows at the edge of the little woods; for, after she had seen us with Mrs. Black, the little woman would often speak to us kindly as we wandered out to the links or to the seaside. Somehow that seemed to matter. We took pride in the woman's greeting; and we liked to think that, though her little white ark sailed in April through a veritable sea of daffodils, she knew we would never take a single one she did not offer to us. Once, when we passed her house on a quest for holly, she gave us each a little cake and a Christmas wish.

* * *

But now the names do not come back, except for Mrs. Yates'; and she is only a name with a back garden attached to it, and not much of a garden at that. It had no willows as did ours. It was overrun with long grass from brick wall to high brick wall. But there is a collie dog somewhere here, a gentle, friendly fellow with plenty of time for a small boy. If I cannot see him now, perhaps he will soon come out of the kitchen yard, out into the back garden where there is room to play and no tiles to make the ground hard.

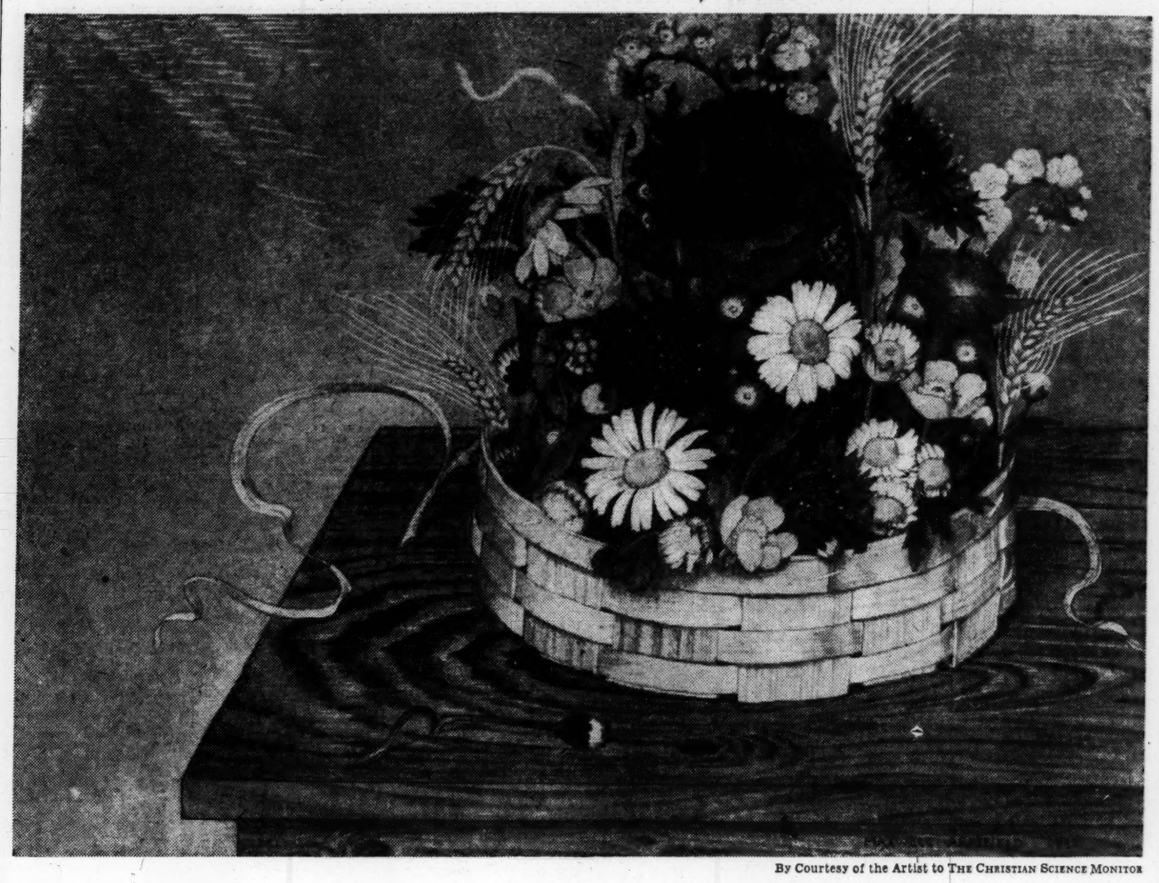
No, the names do not come. Whose was the garden with the great round tulip bed on the street side? When we lived at 42, the Blacks were the family in the other half of the little brick semi-detached cottage. But who lived in the other side when we moved into 47, with its ivy-hidden windows and snugly hedged front lawn? I do not remember the names of the boys, all of one family, who took me to see a magic-lantern show of "Daniel in the Lions' Den." Perhaps I could find them among the names that turned Dunkirk into glory. Nor would they remember my name. To most of them, I was just "the Yankee." I never quite outlived that distinction, even after I had mastered the trick of dropping my aiches and could put as much Lancashire into a vowel as could any of them.

* * *

Remembering Ainsdale is remembering the kind of people that an Italian editor has admitted make up 47,000,000 Churchills. It is remembering people who do not look into bank books, nor measure fine acres, or appraise rare household goods, when making up their minds what they have to fight for. In the bank or on the land or in their humble semi-detached workers' castles, they would find little enough.

Remembering Ainsdale is remembering my first cuckoo, listening to the first lark I ever heard and learning, not how low it builds its earthly home, but how high it goes to find its song. Remembering Ainsdale is wondering whether the man who gilded his garden paths with red pulverized brick managed to win the garden prize that year, and wondering how I knew he was trying to win a prize. Yes, and it is coming back to America to be a "Johnny Bull," nay, to be a Philip Nolan—"a man without a country"—until I should have unlearned the "Lancashire twang" perfected in less than two short years.

CARLYLE MORGAN



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FLORAL PUNNET": *A Water Color by Maxwell Armfield*

BLACK AND white cannot do full justice to Maxwell Armfield's little water-color painting "Floral Punnet," which is as delicate and gay in color as a piece of porcelain. On a strongly-grained wooden table, the little basket stands, packed, in a formal grouping, with deep blue corncockles, white daisies, soft blue periwinkles, the enameled buttercups, scarlet poppy, turquoise forget-me-nots, and amber ears of barley. The exquisite drawing of the flowers and the charming arrangement will, however, even in black and white, give pleasure alike to lovers of flowers and lovers of art.

"The harmony of Science"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMANITY LONGS to experience harmony in all the details of daily life. Peace, serenity, joy, contentment, comfort are all coincident with harmony, and can be genuinely experienced only through spiritual enlightenment. To understand God is the way of harmony, as Christ Jesus plainly taught. He said (Matthew 11:29, 30): "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." And he told men of the heavenly Father, and of His love for His children.

Today the teachings of Christian Science are bringing comfort and rest to the hearts of men in a greater measure than has ever been known since the days of Christ Jesus. This pure Science of Life, which Mary Baker Eddy discovered in 1866 is revealing to mankind the same truth about God that Jesus knew and proved; and by thus acquainting them with the nature and power of the one true God, it is enabling men to demonstrate His omnipresence and omnipotence in healing disease, destroying sin, and abolishing multitudinous phases of discord and inharmony.

The revelation of divine Science that God is infinitely and eternally good, also reveals that His entire creation is likewise illimitably and endlessly good. On pages 514 and 515 of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "All of God's creatures, moving in the harmony of Science, are harmless, useful, indestructible. A realization of this grand verity was a source of strength to the ancient worthies. It supports Christian healing, and enables its possessor to emulate the example of Jesus."

In the first chapter of Genesis the truth of creation is set forth. It is related that God created man in His own image and likeness, and that He "saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." It is evident that there is a vast discrepancy between this perfect creation which God beheld as "very good" and the so-called material universe. Mrs. Eddy was well aware of this, and when she discovered Christian Science she understood the great difference between God's pure and harmonious spiritual universe and the realm of matter, regarding which the five material senses give testimony.

She saw that both the universe of spiritual ideas and the world of matter and evil could not possibly be true, for one is the exact opposite of the other, and if one is real the other must be unreal. It became clearly evident to her that the five personal senses are wholly unreliable, and that these corporeal senses are the cause of all evil, disease, discord, warfare, and death.

This discovery of the supremacy of Spirit and the consequent fallibility of the corporeal senses brought to light the perfect remedy for all evil. The testimony of the senses that evil is real and powerful is nothing but an illusion, a mental mistake, and it can be corrected in every instance by substituting the true idea for false beliefs, and holding to it steadfastly until the discordant effects of false belief vanish from consciousness, and therefore from experience.

That this spiritually mental method of destroying evil is effective has been proved in innumerable instances in the healing of disease and sin, the abolition of poverty and lack, and the elimination of countless inharmonies from daily life. One may be confident of protection as one holds to the true idea.

On one occasion a type of insect which it is particularly undesirable to find in human habitations appeared in the writer's home. He held to the true idea of the harmony and indestructibility of all God's creatures, but no material means were used to get rid of the intruders. In less than a day they disappeared and no evidence of them was ever again seen during the months that he lived in that place. The rage and destructiveness of all evil, including war, will eventually be proved unreal as men gain a clear realization that God never has created anything harmful or destructive, or anything that can be harmed or destroyed.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 510), "Truth and Love enlighten the understanding, in whose 'light shall we see light;' and this illumination is reflected spiritually by all who walk in the light and turn away from a false material sense." And on the same page she says, "Love alone can impart the limitless idea of infinite Mind." The ideas of divine Love forever move "in the harmony of Science;" they are forever beautiful, forever complete, pure, and holy. They cannot be defrauded, deluded, or despoiled. Man is God's idea or reflection. He is constituted of all true ideas, all that is good, harmonious, whole, and ineffably lovely. Man expresses the light, glory, and endless perfection of real being; to him matter and evil, sin and death are unknown.

By revealing the infinite reality of Spirit, and the nothingness of all that is unlike divine Love, Christian Science has bestowed on humanity "the harmony of Science," and given it free access to the illimitable treasure-trove of infinite Mind wherein there is no night, no parting, no sorrow, for real existence is bathed in the perpetual light of spiritual joy, peace, and concord.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Winter Fog

In still lagoons where night tides lay
Too deep to be quite drained away,
Rising above the cloud are these,
Hilled islands, rounded tops of trees.

And smoke is a white banner drawn
Across the faint flush of the dawn,
Wavering lines that turn and twist
From farmyards hidden in the mist.

The roads are glimmering long-linked pools
Where cars move, sleek as fish in schools,
Following streaming ways that bend,
Without beginning, without end.

Strange passage through an inland sea,
That has no harbor and no quay,
That brings no new land to explore,
And breaks no wave upon a shore.

SARA KING CARLETON

Letter

The words are waiting—
Poised as a flower that looks
Beyond closed petals to an early sky,
Wondering if this stir of air
Be spring.

They wait on tiptoe,
Still as a bird at night—
Balancing—hesitant as a thrush
Who hears the first slow waking
Of the grass—

Trembling, the bud will venture,
Sudden the bird will sing,
And I—eager as any flower, as a bird waking—
Shall bid the words take wing.

E. S. L.

„Die Harmonie der Wissenschaft"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE MENSCHHEIT sehnt sich, in allen Einzelheiten des täglichen Lebens Harmonie zu erfahren. Friede, Gelassenheit, Freude, Zufriedenheit, Behaglichkeit stimmen alle mit Harmonie überein und können nur durch geistige Erleuchtung wahrhaft in Erfahrung gebracht werden. Gottesverständnis führt zur Harmonie, wie Christus Jesus klar lehrte. Er sagte (Matth. 11, 29, 30): „Nehmet auf euch mein Joch und lernet von mir; denn ich bin sanftmütig und von Herzen demütig; so werdet ihr Ruhe finden für eure Seelen. Denn mein Joch ist sanft, und meine Last ist leicht". Und er erzählte den Menschen von dem himmlischen Vater und von dessen Liebe zu Seinen Kindern.

Heute bringen die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft den Herzen der Menschen mehr Trost und Ruhe, als man seit den Tagen Christi Jesu je kannte. Diese reine Wissenschaft des Lebens, die Mary Baker Eddy im Jahre 1866 entdeckte, enthüllt der Menschheit dieselbe Wahrheit über Gott, die Jesus kannte und bewies; und indem sie so die Menschen mit der Art und Macht des einen wahren Gottes vertraut macht, befähigt sie sie, Seine Allgegenwart und Allmacht im Heilen von Krankheit, im Zerstören von Sünde und im Beseitigen zahlreicher Erscheinungsformen der Zwietracht und der Disharmonie zu beweisen.

Die Enthüllung der göttlichen Wissenschaft, daß Gott unendlich und ewig gut ist, enthüllt auch, daß Seine ganze Schöpfung ebenso unbegrenzbar und endlos gut ist. Auf Seite 514 und 515 des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Alle Geschöpfe Gottes, die sich in der Harmonie der Wissenschaft bewegen, sind unschädlich, nützlich und unzerstörbar. Die Vergegenwärtigung dieser erhabenen Wahrheit war eine Quelle der Stärke für die Propheten der alten Zeit. Sie unterstützt das christliche Heilen und befähigt den, der sie hat, dem Beispiel Jesu nachzueifern".

Im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose ist die Wahrheit der Schöpfung gezeigt. Es ist berichtet, daß Gott den Menschen zu Seinem Bild und Gleichnis schuf, und daß Er „alles ansah, was er gemacht hatte; und siehe da, es war sehr gut". Es ist klar, daß zwischen dieser vollkommenen Schöpfung, die Gott als „sehr gut" ansah, und der sogenannten materiellen Welt ein gewaltiger Unterschied besteht. Mrs. Eddy wußte dies gut, und als sie die Christliche Wissenschaft entdeckte, verstand sie den großen Unterschied zwischen Gottes reinem und harmonischem geistigen Weltall und dem Reich der Materie, von dem die fünf materiellen Sinne zeugen.

Sie sah, daß nicht beide, die Welt geistiger Ideen und die Welt der Materie und des Bösen, wahr sein können. Denn die eine ist das direkte Gegenteil der andern, und wenn die eine wirklich ist, muß die andere unwirklich sein. Es wurde ihr ganz klar, daß die fünf persönlichen Sinne ganz unzuverlässig sind, und daß diese körperlichen Sinne die Ursache alles Bösen, aller Krankheit, aller Zweitracht alles Kriegs und des Todes sind.

Diese Entdeckung der Allerhabenheit des Geistes und der daraus folgenden Trüglichkeit der körperlichen Sinne brachte das vollkommene Heilmittel für alles Böse ans Licht. Das Zeugnis der Sinne, daß das Böse wirklich und mächtig sei, ist nur eine Trugvorstellung, ein mentaler Fehler, und kann in jedem Falle durch Ersetzen falscher Annahmen durch die wahre Idee und standhaftes Festhalten an ihr, bis die unharmonischen Wirkungen der falschen Annahme aus dem Bewußtsein und daher aus der Erfahrung verschwinden, berichtigt werden.

Daß dieses geistig mentale Verfahren der Zerstörung des Bösen wirksam ist, ist in unzähligen Fälle im Heilen von Krankheit und Sünde, von Armut und Mangel und von zahllosen Disharmonien im täglichen Leben bewiesen worden. Man kann des Schutzes gewiß sein, wenn man an der wahren Idee festhält.

Einmal trat im Hause des Verfassers eine Insektenart auf, die in menschlichen Wohnungen besonders unerwünscht ist. Er hielt an der wahren Idee der Harmonie und der Unzerstörbarkeit aller Geschöpfe Gottes fest; aber es wurden keine materiellen Mittel gebraucht, um die Eindringlinge zu vertreiben. Innerhalb eines Tages verschwanden sie, und während der Monate, als er an diesem Platze wohnte, war nie wieder auch nur eine Spur von ihnen zu sehen. Die Heftigkeit und die Verderblichkeit alles Übels einschließlich des Kriegs wird schließlich als unwirklich erfunden werden, wenn die Menschen klar erkennen lernen, daß Gott nie etwas Schädliches oder Zerstörendes oder etwas, was beschädigt oder zerstört werden kann, geschaffen hat.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 510): „Wahrheit und Liebe erleuchten das Verständnis, in dessen Licht wir ‚das Licht' sehen, und diese Erleuchtung wird von allen denen geistig widergespiegelt, die im Lichte wandeln und sich von dem falschen materiellen Sinn abwenden". Und auf derselben Seite schreibt sie: „Die Liebe allein vermag die unbegrenzte Idee des unendlichen Gemüts zu geben". Die Ideen der göttlichen Liebe bewegen sich immerdar „in der Harmonie der Wissenschaft". Sie sind immer schön, immer vollständig, rein und heilig. Sie können nicht betrogen, getäuscht oder geplündert werden. Der Mensch ist Gottes Idee oder Widerspiegelung. Er ist aus allen wahren Ideen zusammengesetzt, aus allem, was gut, harmonisch, unversehrt und unaussprechlich lieblich ist. Der Mensch drückt das Licht, die Herrlichkeit und die endlose Vollkommenheit des wirklichen Seins aus. Materie und Böses, Sünde und Tod sind ihm unbekannt.

Indem die Christliche Wissenschaft die unendliche Wirklichkeit des Geistes und die Nichtsheit alles dessen enthüllt, was der göttlichen Liebe ungleich ist, hat sie der Menschheit „die Harmonie des Seins" verliehen und ihr freien Zutritt zu dem unbegrenzbaren Schatzhaus des unendlichen Gemüts gegeben, worin es keine Nacht, keine Trennung, kein Leid gibt; denn das wirkliche Dasein ist von dem ewigen Licht geistiger Freude, geistigen Friedens und geistiger Eintracht umgeben.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Guarded by Three Lindens

ON THE MILD LAKE'S hither shore, where it formed a long semicircular and scooped acclivity of cornfields, there the small and low red farm-house lay; its ancient roof a bed of brightest mosses; its north front (from the north the moss-wind blows), also moss-encrusted, like the north side of any vast-trunked maple in the groves. At one gabled end, a tangled arbour claimed support, and paid for it by generous gratuities of broad-flung verdure, one viny shaft of which pointed itself upright against the chimney-bricks, as if a waving lightning-rod. Against the other gable, you saw the lowly dairy-shed; its sides close netted with traced Madeira vines; and had you been close enough, peeping through that imprisoning tracery, and through the light slats barring the little embrasure of a window, you might have seen the gentle and contented captives—the pans of milk, and the snow-white Dutch cheeses in a row, and the moulds of golden butter, and the jars of lily cream. In front, three straight, gigantic lindens stood guardians of this verdant spot. A long way up, almost to the ridge-pole of the house, they showed little foliage; but then, suddenly, as three huge green balloons, they poised their three vast, inverted rounded cones of verdure in the air.—From "Pierre," by HERMAN MELVILLE.

John Carpenter Street

(City of London School)

I shall remember
How, when the yellow fog drew down
And over the darkening City
The cathedral chimes
Came tumbling,
The lamplighter, with his flaring pole
Trod quietly through the Temple Gate
And lit the lamp
Beneath our form-room window
Then disappeared into the shadows
Of the dripping plane-trees
By the Thames.

GRAHAM DOUGLAS EAST

The
Christian Science
Periodicals

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....
CSP-6

Science and Health
With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges	$2.00	Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00	Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges	7.50
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges	3.00	Reader's Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges	11.50
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00	Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, Oxford India Bible paper, gilt edges	5.00	FRENCH OR GERMAN TRANSLATIONS	
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant morocco, special Bible paper, wide margins, gilt edges	6.00	Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each	$2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

HUDSON C. BURR, *Publishers' Agent*
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Catalogues showing prices in sterling will be sent upon request on application to the Emergency Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

What's Higher Than the Term "United States?" . . . . . *By Roscoe Drummond*

This message is about a word, just a single word. An important word, one of the most important words, considering the time and place and persons, which has been uttered in many years.

Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt personally chose this word; they put a good deal of thought and a good deal of time into choosing it. Even when everything else was settled they deferred the final selection over night to be sure they were making no mistake. They chose carefully, they chose discriminatingly; they chose deliberately.

The word is *united*. This was the last word added to the Declaration of Washington. The terms of the Declaration were accepted. The pledge to fight the Axis with all resources to the finish had been taken. The proud and voluntary signatures of 26 nations were available, ready to be affixed to the document. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill wished to give one more night to reflecting upon one vital word—a word which would express a meaningful and momentous idea.

The word was *united* and Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, in agreement with the representatives of 24 other countries, decided that theirs would be "The Declaration of the United Nations." Not the declaration of the anti-Axis nations, a negative and ephemeral conception. Not the declaration of the associated nations, a half-hearted and inadequate conception. Not the declaration of the allied nations, a phrase which suggests only military alliance and which tends to look backward to a World War which didn't bring peace rather than ahead to a peace which must end war.

Word Chosen With Great Care

The President and the Prime Minister considered and rejected all three of these words. They chose united and thus was born "The Declaration of the United Nations."

If this word wasn't chosen casually—which it wasn't—it must have been chosen purposefully, and behind this careful choice of the term "United Nations" is the evident leadership of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt in behalf of an enduring unity between Britain and America. This is leadership—political and psychological leadership—in behalf of a unity deeper and broader than alliance and open to the equal membership of every nation ready to embrace in practice like-minded principles of democracy and decency.

United is more than a word. It is an idea and Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt are intuitively, if not studiously, seeking to project into world consciousness—and particularly into the consciousness of their nations—a conception which, as the present war progresses and the future peace emerges, will seem accustomed and natural, well established in thought and partly established in fact.

The fact is that the President and the Prime Minister are with design and with vision building the mental framework for the future peace. Never in his press conferences, never in his public utterances does Mr. Roosevelt fall back on the easy, outmoded and rejected term, the Allies. It is the United Nations and what the United Nations are doing to win the war and to win the peace. So it is with Mr. Churchill.

And the idea is catching on. Sometimes Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill may have a hand in it; and again they are gratified to stand aside to watch the adhesive power of a good idea attract the support of good men.

It is suggestive to note that Wendell Willkie—whose vigorous advocacy of America's role of world responsibility has been such that it is never quite clear whether Mr. Willkie is supporting the President or the President is supporting Mr. Willkie—in addressing the Conference of Mayors in Washington this week added another cubit to the stature of this conception. In describing the "Declaration of the United Nations" as "the first necessary step toward the creation of a new world founded on the principles of justice and human rights," he gave it its logical name; in Mr. Willkie's phrase, "an honorable UNION OF NATIONS."

Unity for Peace Sought

Any word will do to produce a unity of nations to win the war; the terrible urgency of common danger, or, as Mr. Churchill said, the prodigious hammer blows of aggression, are sufficient to unite the defenders. But the right word is important to produce a unity of nations to win the peace.

The conception behind the choice of the term, the United Nations, is a peace conception. It projects the necessity of union to achieve peace. It projects a willingness to unite to preserve peace. It advocates a positive principle in behalf of peace—that principle is that the future peace can be secured only by maintaining the united strength of the victorious nations not by attempting to impose permanent weakness on the defeated nations.

In giving the term, United Nations, to the signatories of the Declaration of Washington, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are looking to a peaceful and promised future, and they are asking Britain and America to unite their battle plan for the greatest battle in the world, not merely the battle of winning the war but the battle of preventing all war for all time for all men.

The Country Speaks: New York

Legends and Little Corporals . . . . . *By Alexander H. Williams*

History is a peculiar thing. Frequently after the lapse of years—sometimes after a hundred years—it records a turning far back of the clock for a tale, often sanguinary, that is merely a repetition of what has gone before, long, long ago. It builds up legends, the latest of these being the Hitler legend.

Someone once remarked that it was a happy country whose history was dull reading. The reference could not have been to any part of Europe, whose history has regularly restored old calendars out of time's storehouse.

That is the way it is today with the Hitler legend. In many respects, it is like the Napoleonic legend, and the seventh son of a seventh son might well venture to say that the Hitler legend will go the way the Napoleonic legend went.

It will be readily recalled that after cornering all Europe, except England, Napoleon, with the Old Guard around him, marched on Moscow, just as Hitler, with his own guard, marched on Moscow after a lapse of more than 100 years. Napoleon found a "scorched earth" and Hitler found a scorched earth. Napoleon found Moscow in flames, with King Frost mounting the bastions. Napoleon turned back.

Persistent Gates

Hitler got to the gates of Moscow, and the same old King Frost was there, hoary, unconquerable, and, moreover, back of the winter king stood a machine determined to repel invasion, believing what it believed, steadfast.

For Napoleon, Elba followed, and then came the hundred days, Waterloo, and, finally, St. Helena, where finis was written to the career of the Little Corporal.

But the legend died not. La Gloire lived on, born in the schools and the thought of the French nation, which again made short shrift of the Bourbons and, under the cloak of the Second Republic, made possible the coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon to carry the legend on to Sedan.

There is a pertinency in this brief synopsis. The ashes of the conqueror lay under the Dome of the Invalides in that magnificent sarcophagus that

"Imperial Caesar, dead and turned to clay
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away."

There is a pertinency in this brief synopsis. The Hitler legend has up to today followed in parallel lines the Napoleonic legend. The German people are impregnated with the same La Gloire thought that was the chief characteristic of the French nation from the days when a "whiff of grape-shot" blew the "singular eventful history of the French Revolution" into eternity to the close of the epoch at Sedan, where the legend was pounded into dust.

Alexander, Caesar . . . Hitler

Thus in our history have legends vanished, Macedonian Alexander, Julius Caesar and all along the line of captains and kings were each for a time only—a "time phantasmagoria."

The surprising thing about it is that so many persons—even men in highest place—seem to stand in awe of the legend; seem to think that Hitler's retreat from Russia is motivated by some secret plot to strike hard and furiously in some other quarter; that he is conspiring dark stratagems whose unfoldment will rock a world which has been trembling on its axis since this modern saga of violence began.

It has not seemed correct to reason that Hitler's Russian retreat was forced upon him; that the unnumbered dead in this campaign were not mere victims of a ruler's scheme of conquest, but charted sacrifices to a Hitler weltpolitik vision. There is nothing in the press reports or in private information that ought to be trustworthy to indicate that Hitler has not met a major defeat on his eastern front and that he and his legend are now on the way out, "drawn to the dawn of nothing."

As Carlyle remarked of such legends, they do not conclude; they merely cease.

To Change the Subject:

Who's Holding the Sugar Bag? . . . . . *By Josephine Ripley*

Sugar, sugar, who's got the sugar? Thousands of pounds have gone into hiding. Thousands of stores from Maine to California have been cleaned out of their normal supply.

Who has got the sugar? The refiners, the housewives, the industrial users. Everyone but the grocer, apparently.

This is how it happened: The scene is any American home in any American suburb. The time is early in the morning. The month is December.

Mrs. Jones is getting breakfast. "Wonder if I shouldn't lay in a supply of sugar," says Mrs. Jones more to herself than to her husband, as she slides the bacon and eggs in front of the newspaper which is in front of Mr. Jones.

"You remember what a time we had getting sugar in the last war, dear, and how high it was?"

Mr. J. reaches out around the paper and stirs his morning beverage. "Hmm?" he murmurs politely. "Oh, yes, yes, of course, sugar. By all means, darling. Hope the British can hold Singapore. Bad chaps, those Japanese."

No more has the door closed upon Mr. J.'s departing coat-tails than Mrs. J. goes to the telephone. "Think I'll order 20 pounds this time instead of 10," she says to herself as she dials the grocer.

One of Thousands

Mrs. Jones was one of thousands on that bright December morning. Then after the attack on Pearl Harbor all the Mrs. Joneses wagged their heads. They had been right! There was going to be a sugar shortage. Again they rushed to the telephone. Instead of 20 pounds this time, it was 30. Better be safe, they argued.

Then came the Government order of Dec. 13. It limited dealers to the amount of sugar they had purchased in the corresponding month in 1941. It was designed to prevent any unwarranted run on sugar. But housewives were evidently convinced that it was a danger signal. They began running from store to store, and in no time at all there was a shortage—in the stores.

That was how it started in the home. This is the grocer's story: He says he noticed the increased popularity of sugar on the order slip early in December. But he wasn't concerned. He had plenty of sugar on his shelves. Even after Pearl Harbor and its stimulus to the sugar run, he wasn't worried.

"We still thought we had a sufficient supply," as one grocer put it. "We knew we'd be able to stock up again the first of January with just as much sugar as we had had in January in 1941."

But the sugar panic spread like a grass fire. People even began hoarding it in barrels. Thousands of grocers were cleaned out of their December supply long before they could get their January quota.

Next to feel the pressure were the sugar refiners. Here's their story: Suddenly all the grocers in the territory began demanding January deliveries at once. We had the sugar all right. But we didn't have the trucks—not enough to deliver all of these orders at the same time. Normally they had come throughout the month.

Many grocers were out of sugar in January simply because they couldn't get delivery. Others were able to obtain only a portion of their quota, due to the effort of refiners to spread the early supply around as evenly as possible.

It wasn't that there was a real sugar shortage—or even the prospect of one. There was just fear of a shortage.

The only sugar supply so far to be cut off is that from the Philippines—less than one-sixth of the total sugar quota for the United States for 1942. It is expected that the bulk of Hawaii's quota will come through.

Evidence Points to Abundant Supply

Even if it doesn't, other quotas from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and from beet and sugar cane growers in this country have been stepped up sufficiently nearly to offset the loss of supply from the Pacific islands. This, in anticipation of just such an emergency as has occurred.

A vice-president of one of the leading sugar refineries in the country estimates that there will be available in 1942 about 6,200,000 tons of sugar—or practically 90 per cent of the average consumption. (The annual consumption is estimated at about 6,600,000 tons.)

In October of 1940, Dr. John E. Dalton, Executive Secretary of the United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association and Ex-Chief of the Sugar Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, said:

"The question naturally arises as to whether American consumers need fear a shortage of sugar in wartime. Happily the evidence indicates that there is a, present and potential abundance at reasonable prices.

"In fact, present quotas hold down production, and there is sufficient unused capacity in the West Indies alone, with present stocks, to meet any loss in supply which might take place in case of war in the Pacific Ocean."

Looks as if some red-in-the-face hoarders might be left holding the sugar bag.

Honolulu's Theater: For—and By—The Community

Amateur group drafts its actors from highways and byways in bringing plays to the people.

So much war news has come out of Honolulu recently that we herewith take the opportunity to present a non-war story, which was mailed from Hawaii prior to Dec. 7 last. In all the confusion, there has been no word to indicate that Honolulu's Community Theater, here described, has ceased operation. In default of such information, one can only presume that despite blackout and war, the theater is keeping up its ancient tradition that the show goes on.

By William Norwood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU (By Mail)—Clayton Hicks, retired shoemaker, was returning home one afternoon in downtown Honolulu when two strangers approached and stopped him.

One deployed to the right and one to the left, as if to outflank any retreat.

"This," said one of the strangers with conviction, "is our man."

Before Mr. Hicks could explain that he was innocent; that it was all a mistake; that he wasn't their man at all, the second stranger shot at him point blank:

"Can you act?"

Before Mr. Hicks could pull an answer out of his confusion, the first stranger fired from the right:

"How do you know you can't act, if you've never tried?"

Then, having answered their own questions to their satisfaction, one of them took Mr. Hicks by the left arm, and the other took him by the right arm, and they marched off down the street.

Shortly thereafter Mr. Hicks appeared as the Iceman Who Stayed in the Honolulu Community Theater's smashingly successful presentation of the play "You Can't Take It With You."

Scene Changes

The scene now changes to the office of tall (6 feet, 4 inch) Simes Hoyt, expert engineer and technician for one of Hawaii's largest sugar agencies.

Mr. Hoyt is seated at his desk, his attention focused on an intricate engineering problem involving steam pressure and sugar boilers.

Enter two men. One makes a frontal appraisal of Mr. Hoyt's facial contours. The other steps to the side for a quick view of the Hoyt profile.

The put their heads together; whisper briefly. Mr. Hoyt reaches for the telephone with one hand and takes a firm grip on his T-square with the other.

First man: "You are Abe Lincoln."

Second man: "We've been looking all over for you."

Then, before things get too complicated, the visitors identify themselves, fill in the missing links in the conversation, and it all sums up to this:

They represent, not the F. B. I., but the C. C. H. C. T., the Casting Committee of the Honolulu Community Theater.

The Theater is about to present the play, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," and all they need is somebody to play Lincoln. Obviously, Mr. Hoyt, who closely resembles the Great Rail Splitter in stature, features, mannerisms, is the man for the job.

Protests of No Avail

Mr. Hoyt's protestations that he is not an actor but an engineer; that he has never acted; never expects to, make no dent on his visitors.

After placing a copy of the play in Mr. Hoy't large and capable hands, they make a diplomatic exit and leave him alone to memorize his lines.

Epilogue: Simes Hoyt's performance as Abe Lincoln has been generally acclaimed as one of the best jobs of acting ever done in Hawaii.

The Hicks and Hoyt episodes are slightly dramatized but fundamentally factual examples of the selective-service technique employed by the Community Theater to bring plays to the people and people to the plays in Hawaii.

It's scarcely an exaggeration to say that no resident of Hawaii can successfully claim deferment from this draft to the drama. So far there have been no conscientious objectors.

Since the days of sailing ships, when the distance which separates Honolulu from New York must have seemed much longer than it does today, residents of Hawaii have tried various means of compensating for their distance from the footlights of Broadway.

In the old days of road shows and stock companies Honolulu was a convenient stopping-off place for tropes on their way to and from Australia and the Orient.

In this era Honolulu was played by such distinguished actors and actresses as Edwin Booth, Blanche Bates, Nat Goodwin, Maxine Elliot and Nance O'Neill.

Celebrities Too Few

But the appearance of Broadway celebrities in Hawaii was not frequent enough to satisfy the demand, so even in those early days residents of Honolulu contributed talents of their own to make up the deficit.

All through the years from that day to this the yellowed pages of Honolulu newspapers record the activities of various amateur groups and theatrical clubs which attempted to satisfy Honolulu's appetite for drama.

From these antecedents has sprung the Honolulu Community Theater, now in its seventh season. In the organization and development of the H. C. T. the residents of Honolulu appear at last to have hit upon a successful formula for satisfying their double-barreled appetites for acting and for seeing good plays.

At its name implies, the H. C. T. functions as a community project. It has never had a subsidy from any individual or organization. It has never sold patron or life memberships, a practice common among little theater groups elsewhere. By keeping finances on this democratic basis the directors have been able to maintain the Theater as literally a community project; there are no sponsors whose whims and fancies must be unduly respected; there are no financial strings attached to the casting. All talent is strictly gratuitous. Even professionals who occasionally are assigned parts receive not a penny for their services.

Yet, the H. C. T. has paid its way every year and has even managed to lay aside a little nest egg to help it over the hump of an occasional project more expensive than the average.

The Theater is financed simply by the sale of season tickets and from ticket sales at the door. In the 1935-56 season the Theater had 947 voting members, that is, holders of season tickets. Today there are approximately 2,500 season ticket holders and this total is growing steadily.

Plays presented by the H. C. T. are for the most part important New York successes. Some samples picked at random from recent seasons: "Pride and Prejudice," "The Criminal Code," "You Can't Take It With You," "Night Must Fall," "Our Town," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "First Lady," "The Male Animal," "The Man Who Came to Dinner," "There Shall Be No Night," "My Sister Eileen."

Directors of the H. C. T. believe that the success of the Theater in helping to build community morale depends to a considerable extent upon the selection of plays as well as upon the excellence of performance. For this reason most plays presented by the Theater are popular and current New York successes. The theory behind their selection is that the residents of Honolulu will feel much less isolated, much less remote from the cultural centers of the mainland, if they can see plays which are showing currently on the mainland and which are being currently discussed and reviewed in magazines and newspapers.

Apart from the selection of plays, the success of the H. C. T. is attributable largely to the fact that casting is done without favoritism or prejudice. Although many of the amateurs are more abundantly blessed with dramatic talent than others, they are not allowed to monopolize choice roles.

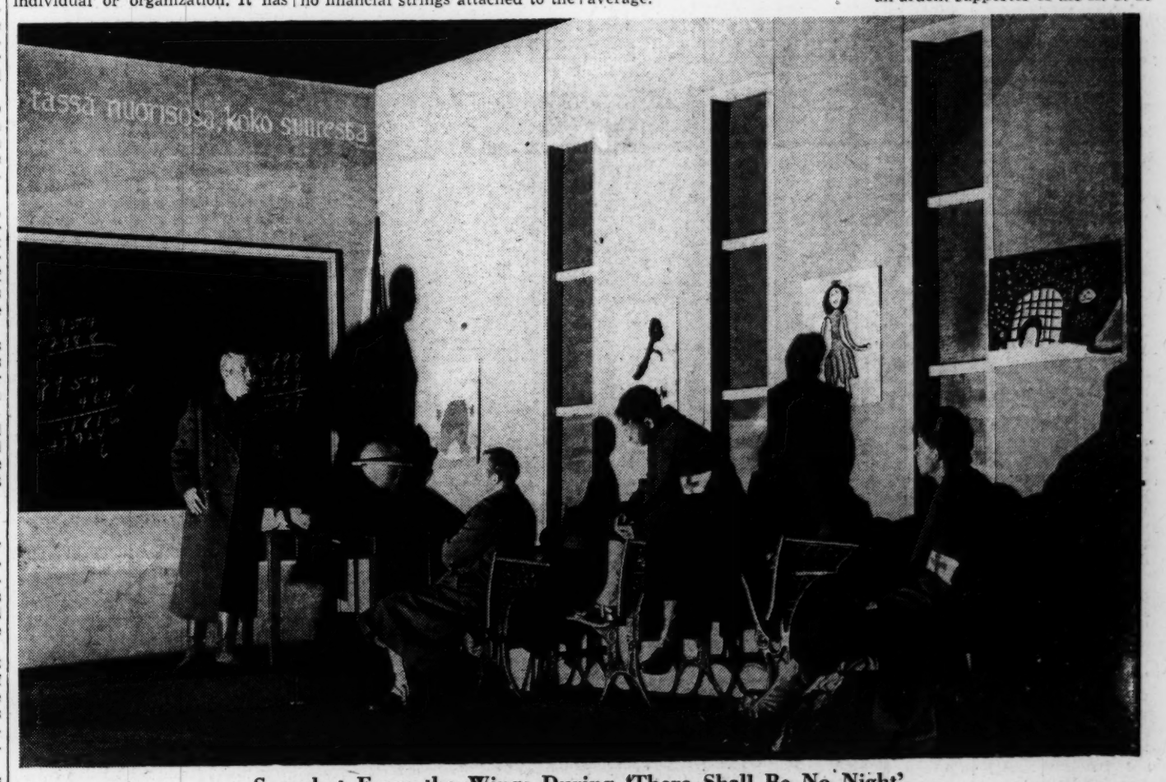
Nearly every cast for a Community play represents a broad cross section of Honolulu. A typical cast may include a soldier from Schofield Barracks, the wife of one of Honolulu's financiers, a janitor, a real estate broker, a minister, a pugilist, a tourist from Iowa, and John Halliday, stage and screen star, now a resident of Hawaii and an ardent supporter of the H. C. T.

Pictures from Pan Pacific Press Photo

Rehearsal Under the Palms

Director Elroy M. Fulmer at the right, with the leading lady, Mary Adams, and the leading man, the Honolulu railroad executive, H. P. Dahlquist, on the bench, at a rehearsal of the Community Theater, Honolulu.

The director, his assistant production manager, Miss Ruth Irwin, and Miss Agnes Fraizer, general handy girl, examine pictures taken at a rehearsal.



Snapshot From the Wings During 'There Shall Be No Night'

Such top Broadway productions as this frequently reach Honolulu speedily because there is no professional competition in the theater field there.

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, January 15, 1942

A Thursday Page

The Friendly Woods

By Cornelia Meigs

Part One

The snowflakes that were falling in the last light of the afternoon were so few and so big that Christy could almost count them. She tried it, standing by the window, with her coat still on and a cookie in her hand.

One — two — three — no, there really were too many now to count as they sprinkled their new, powdery whiteness over the older crusted snow in the front yard. Winter comes early in far northern places like Jocelyn, Minnesota, and even though one would only call it late autumn in other places, here the snow was already hard and frozen on the ground.

Mrs. Abbott, Christy's mother, had been down into the town. She came in now, with the snow sprinkled on her brown fur coat. She was opening her letters and stood by the lamp to read the first one.

"Aunt Cicely is going to keep Anne two weeks more, so that she can finish the last of her drawing lessons," she said, turning the page. She looked quickly at Christy to see how she would take it, for they had all been looking forward to Anne's coming home.

Christy only nodded. She was not surprised. She knew how much the drawing lessons meant to Anne, lessons from a very great teacher who would only be a short time in St. Paul, where Aunt Cicely lived. She would just have to wait a little longer now, wait and wonder, as she had done a thousand times already, whether Anne was going to like Jocelyn, the town where they had come so lately to live. Jocelyn was not like other places. Christy had only lived there for a month and Anne had not seen it at all. Mother went on reading from the letter, a special message from Anne.

Enter Mrs. Grumpy

"Christy is to take very special care of Mrs. Grumpy and see that she goes to roost early every night."

Mrs. Grumpy was the most disagreeable old hen who had ever pecked the fingers that fed her or made dabs at the legs of anyone who tried to put her to bed in the hen house. But Anne Abbott loved pets and, as people do, had taken a great fancy to this particular fat, speckled fowl and had persuaded her family, when they moved to Jocelyn, that Grumpy must be taken along. Christy liked animals too, but she could not learn to like Mrs. Grumpy. For her sister's sake, however, she was taking the best of care of the obstinate old bird, dashing out again and again to save her from some cat or dog with whom Grumpy had managed to pick a quarrel.

Anne at fourteen drew as beautiful pictures of animals as though she were grown up. That was why she always wanted to have some round about. Even her sketches of Grumpy were lifelike portraits. So Christy must surely take good care of the hen. Here was Grumpy now, tiptoeing across the yard when she should have been warm and safe in the hen house. Christy thought she would finish her cookie before she went out again to put Grumpy to bed.

From her place in the window, Christy had just caught sight of a dog running across the field. The Abbott's new house lay at the very edge of the new town; the field lay beyond the garden, and beyond the field the woods began. The slim quick creature that Christy was watching had a gray coat so dark that it looked black against the snow. Grumpy would be safe enough, for the fence was very high and the gate was shut.

But "Oh" Christy cried suddenly. "Oh" and the cookie fell splintering on the floor. For the dog had leaped over the fence, even though it was so high that Christy herself could hardly look over the top of it. He seized the hen in his long jaws, and was over the gate with her, while poor Grumpy gave forth cries that sounded like "Help—help." He raced across the field toward the woods, as Christy dashed out of the door and through the gate to follow.

Encounter in the Woods

The woods were not very close-growing near the town, and there was a road striking into them. At least it was a narrow track that was really only two deep ruts with brambles between them. No car could travel such a rough way, so that people who went into the woods had to go on foot or use horses. Christy ran, stumbling in the ruts, catching her feet in the briars, while poor Grumpy's cries for help began to sound very far away. Happily for her, help appeared suddenly and unexpectedly.

Round the turn of the road came a sleigh, pulled by two horses, with a man and a woman on the low seat. The man saw what was happening, stood up, cracked his whip with a sharp, startling sound and shouted. The swift animal dropped the hen and slipped off into the darkness of the wood.

"Thank you, oh, thank you," panted Christy as she gathered up the bedraggled bundle of feathers, "The dog ran so fast I couldn't catch him."

"Dog!" exclaimed the man. "Bless you, child, that was a young wolf."

His wife, sitting beside him, and deeply covered by fur rugs, uttered a little cry at the word. But she recovered herself in a moment and leaned out of her side of the sleigh. "I hope your poor chicken is all right," she said to Christy. Mrs. Grumpy was quite herself again, for she had already stabbed out with her yellow bill as Christy tucked her under her arm.

Christy knew who these people were, Mr. Carl Ericson, one of the engineers who was helping to build the new railroad, and his young wife, Nora, who had only come to Jocelyn a few weeks ago. She was very pretty; she was wearing now a white fur hood and big white fur mittens. She moved over to make room for Christy.

"Jump in, we'll take you for a ride before you go home," she offered. "But you'll have to learn not to follow wild creatures into the wood." She shivered a little as she spoke.

Christy looked back over her shoulder and saw that her mother had followed down the logging road, to see what became of Grumpy and to make sure that Christy did not stray too far. Mr. Carl Ericson waved his cap to her. "We're taking Christy round by the spur track, showing her the country," he called and Mrs. Abbott nodded consent. Christy jumped in and nestled down under the fur covers. Grumpy had been settled in the straw at the back of the sleigh.

A Sleigh Ride

"I like to be in a place where the woods are close to the house and the wild animals come right up to the door," she said cheerfully. "But no one ever told me that there were wolves in these woods."

"There are plenty of them," Carl Ericson told her. "But the wise old fellows keep way back in the timber and won't come near where men are. It's the smart young ones that have found that they could slip up close and get themselves a good supper by robbing the hen-roosts. There's nothing to be afraid of, there's nothing can hurt you, except perhaps getting lost. Even if you get lost you mustn't be frightened. You can always find the way home if you just think it out."

The horses broke into a trot while the sleigh creaked over the frozen ruts. There were rustlings and stirrings in the bushes beside the way, and at each sound Christy could feel Nora Ericson shiver and slip further down among the buffalo robes. "She's city bred," her husband said, very gently. "It will take her a little time to get used to the idea that these big north woods are really safe."

"I'm not afraid when you're here," Nora Ericson said. "Now watch, both of you. We left our lunch basket in these pines by accident yesterday, and we had to circle back this way, today, to see if we could pick it up. I was so afraid it would get dark before we found the place again. Oh," she gave a little excited gasp. "Look."

Out in the middle of an open space, three dark shapes were moving around a big stump. "It's deer," Carl Ericson whispered. "I wonder—yes, I remember, I spilled the paper of salt on top of that stump and they have found it and are licking it up. They love salt; they will come a long way to find it."

The wild creatures were quick, shy and cautious, but with none of the soft slyness of such an animal as a wolf or a fox. They stood with heads up, staring boldly, the tall buck, his meek wife and the gay young thing which must have been their grown son. It was he who took a careful step or two toward the three in the sleigh, for young deer are very curious. Then he gave a great snort, whirled about and was away in long bounds to the cover of the trees. The other two drifted after him, as silent and swift as blowing smoke.

They drove on, past a little lake, with perfectly shaped pine trees ringing it round and with a green cup of ice catching the last light. Christy wriggled in delight under the furs. "Are you cold?" Nora Ericson asked, thinking that she had shivered.

"No, oh no. It is just that it is all so beautiful. And I was wishing that Anne was here." Would Anne love all this as she did? Nora Ericson did not love it, Christy could see that very clearly.

A Bold Enterprise

The woods were very thick, but they were cut, straight through, by the line of the new railroad. People had said for a long time that it was impossible to build a railroad through this rough wild north country, but Carl Ericson and Christy's father and other bold men were doing it.

Trains ran only as far as Jocelyn, the town where Christy lived, but already the line of the road had pushed past the town and further and deeper into the forest covered country. Just here, where the spur track branched away from the main line was a little building, used as an office and a shelter for the workmen in stormy weather. Carl Ericson turned the sleigh and the horses round, very carefully, for it is easy to upset a sleigh. At the sound of the jingling bells a man threw open the door of the little building and came running to them across the snow.

"Is that you, Ericson?" he called. "We were hoping that you would be coming out this way. There's a work engine off the track up at the head of the spur. Can you come up to help us?"

Carl Ericson jumped out quickly and handed the reins to Nora. "You two will have to drive home, and I will come along on the engine when we get it going again."

"Drive home—alone?" Nora cried, with dismay in her voice.

"There'll be two of you," he said. "And the horses can really take you back by themselves if you don't interfere with them too much." He spoke very cheerfully and Nora tried to sound cheerful too, as she answered, but her voice was very small.

"Very well. I'll have supper waiting when you come."

He strode away, asking questions of the workman as he went, and the horses, with a jingle of bells and creaking of harness went plodding off down the narrow track. The little building with its yellow light in the window was out of sight after they had passed the first turning. Everything was still and shadowy and white all about them. The snow would fall for a little while, then stop, then begin again, lazily and unhurriedly.

Suddenly Nora Ericson gave a gasp and jerked the horses to a standstill. "Look, Christy," she whispered. "Over there beyond that biggest tree. Something moving."

(To be concluded next Thursday)

A lithograph by George Gaethke, used through courtesy of San Francisco Museum of Art

Deer in a Wood

Let's Make Friends

Our Mail Bag

Many of you young people have been watching this column, we know, for names of older girls and boys with whom you would like to make friends through correspondence. Today you will find your chance, for we publish invitations from some very interesting older correspondents who are eager to exchange letters through the Mail Bag.

From Palmetto, Florida, comes an invitation from Fulton F. (16), who writes:

"About two years ago I wrote to the Mail Bag for a correspondent in Europe, but I received no letters because of the war and, I believe, partly because I spoke and wrote only English. Now I want a few pen pals in South America, or Central America. I can correspond in Spanish now and would enjoy a letter from English students in Argentina or Paraguay, and all of the Americas.

"My hobbies are various. I am very much interested in current events."

We hope Fulton will have many interesting replies this time and make some fine friendships through the Mail Bag.

Another invitation is from England, and comes from Mary E. (14), of Purley, Surrey. She says:

"I should very much like to correspond with a girl of about my own age in the United States. I attend a day school near Croydon named St. Anne's. I have been there for two years and like it very much.

"In October, 1940, I went to a boarding school which was originally an old country house and had been lent to the school authorities by a generous man now serving in His Majesty's Forces. The reason for my going there was because the air raids were very bad in London, and the boarding school was roughly thirty-five miles away, near a town called Guildford. When the raids subsided and we obtained an air raid shelter, I returned home and am now at my original school.

"I am a Girl Guide patron leader, and we have great fun every Saturday afternoon at our meetings. When war broke out our meetings were suspended. Later several people began to consider having meetings once more. Every Guide in the District was highly pleased, and there are now over fifty Guides in our company.

"I am extremely fond of music and play the piano a bit. I also like needlework. At school I belong to the Choral Society and enjoy singing very much."

We hope that Mary, too, will have a bagful of replies to her letter, and that she will make many Mail Bag friends.

Virginia W. (14) of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, says she enjoys The Christian Science Monitor very much and would like to correspond with girls in foreign countries, "of about 14, 15, or 16 years old, if possible.

"I should also like to correspond with girls of the same age in the United States outside of Wisconsin," she adds. "I am a freshman in High School."

Hubert C. (15), of Reliance, Tennessee, would like to write to boys anywhere in the world. "I live in the country and find it very lonesome," he writes. "I am interested in writing letters and like to go to school, but don't go much."

Dean C. (17), of Reliance, Tennessee, would like especially to write to girls in cities. Her hobbies are reading and writing letters, and she enjoys outdoor sports, she says.

Eileen C. (13), of Reliance, Tennessee, would like to correspond with girls in cities. "I live in the country on a farm," she writes. "I find farm life hard and lonesome. I'm interested in writing letters and like to go to school, but can't go as much as I should."

Here is a sample of the letters that come for correspondents whose names have appeared in the Mail Bag. This one was from a girl in Minnesota to one in New Zealand.

"I was 18 last December 24th and will be a sophomore (my 2nd year) in Winona State Teachers College this fall. I am taking the Kindergarten - Primary Course, which means I will be able to teach in any grade including and below the third. . . .

"On a trip to North Carolina this summer, I saw the Great Smoky Mountain National Park which President Roosevelt dedicated 'to the free people of America' last September. On this trip we traveled through eight states, plus Minnesota, and I realized for the first time how much difference there is in the various states. The highlights of our trip were the two bears we photographed by the side of the road, the view from Clingman's Dome which is over 6,600 feet high and was very 'smoky' or misty. . . .

"Some of my favorite hobbies or pastimes are reading, swimming, bicycling, walking and hiking (they really aren't the same thing where I am concerned—hiking usually means climbing hills and crossing bridges in Winona), ice skating and playing volley ball and badminton. However, reading and walking have been my chief ones this summer. . . .

"Other pastimes which aren't such favorites are those which require an incentive, or whatever they call it . . . those like piano practicing, washing the dog, doing homework, or washing dishes. Of course you always get some benefit from these, but it isn't always a delightful or immediate one."

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

There's an Ocean Above Us

Try It Out Yourself—13

By Frank Gillard

No doubt you have often drunk milk, or some other liquid through a straw. Have you ever wondered what makes the liquid rise up through the straw to your mouth? Here are some experiments that will help you to find out just how that trick is worked.

First take a strip of stiff cardboard—say about a foot long and two or three inches wide. Put it on a table so that 10 inches or so rest on the table and the remaining two inches jut out over the edge. Now strike the jutting out part with a sharp blow from your hand. The whole strip of card will, of course, fly into the air.

Take a large sheet of newspaper, and spread it flat over the part of the card which lies on the table, but do not cover the piece which projects over the table's edge. Just leave it as it was. Spread the sheet of paper out to its fullest extent, and press it well down on the table. Now strike the end of the card again. This time you will have a surprise. That sheet of card will not budge; in fact, it will probably break right off rather than fly up as it did before.

The explanation is really quite simple. Reaching up above us for many, many miles, is a blanket of air. This blanket is thickest at the bottom, getting thinner and thinner as it goes up, until, at a height of about 200 miles, there is hardly any left. Now, this air has quite a considerable weight, and it presses on us quite a good deal. In fact, air pressure amounts to about 15 pounds on every square inch of surface on the ground.

Remember that figure and, when you have a moment to spare, find the area of your table top, and work out how much the air presses on it. The answer will amount to several tons, probably! It is this air pressure, acting on the large surface of the spread-out newspaper, which holds down the strip of cardboard.

Now try another experiment. Do this one over the kitchen sink—you will soon see why! Fill a jar with water; cover the top with a sheet of card, and then, holding the card in place with one hand, and grasping the jar with the other, slowly turn the jar upside down. When you have done that, take your hand away from the card, very gradually and carefully. You will find that it will not fall downwards but will remain where it is, and it will also continue to keep the water inside the jar. This time air is pressing upwards, and it is holding the card and the water in place.

Air, in fact, presses in every direction. A sucker shows this very clearly. You may have a rubber sucker already. If not, you can make a sucker from a piece of leather. Cut out a disc of leather—say about two inches in diameter, from an old boot. Soak it well in water, for a whole day if necessary, until it is very soft. Then bore a hole through the middle of it, and thread a length of string through the hole. Tie a knot in the end of the string large enough to block the hole completely. Now press the sucker flat against a brick, or the ground, or a wall. Press out all the air which is inside the sucker, and then you will find that air pressure outside will hold it so tightly in place that you can pull as hard as you like on the string but it will not let go.

Now you know why the liquid rises up in a straw when you suck at the end. Your suction removes all the air from inside the straw; then the air pressure outside forces the liquid up into the empty space which is left behind.

(Watch the page For Young People next Thursday for another trick you can try out for yourself.)

Cock of the Rock

Animals of Hispanic America—12

By V. W. von Hagen

Nature was unkind to the cock of the rock; it was made beautiful, and that is the most calamitous thing that can happen to anything that lives in the Amazonian Jungle. I realized this about the cock of the rock before I had ever actually seen it.

I say "actually," since I first saw it as a feather decoration on the heads of two dancing Indian women. It was dusk in the Upper Amazon, the interior of the dimly lighted jungle dwelling somberly lighted by two torches that spluttered like Fourth of July roman candles. While some one played on a two-note flute I watched these two Indian women fluttering about in a dance.

One Indian would move about the other who remained stationary, lower her head until the beautiful orange color of the headdress was all that attracted the eye, then she would raise her arms, stamp her feet and come to a standing position again. As they danced some one sang the chant of Sunga nua. The song of the Cock of the Rock:

Wearing your many colored-feathers,
Graceful in your movement,
I, myself am useless, but I rejoice
Jestingly I sing,
For I am the wife of the little
Sunga (Cock of the Rock).

When the Indians found out that I was more interested in the little orange colored sunga than in the dance, two of them on the morrow guided me into the jungle to a spot where they often saw the birds.

It was early morning. The misty atmosphere of early day had given way to the clarity of sunlight. Everywhere the sunbeams drifted into the forest and the emerald shadows became lighter. A splendidly blue Morpho butterfly flew lazily down the aisles of the jungle path, a green beetle climbed the tree and then I saw my first live cock of the rock.

In this setting a bird like a ball of brilliant orange cotton darted down from the trees and settled near to the floor of the jungle. It was completely orange colored, from the top of its head to its tail, only the wings were black-lined and that made the orange color even more startling. The feet and the sharp bill, as if in physical sympathy, were even lightly colored. The head was ornamented with a peculiar double crest that rose up on each side of the head and met in the center, forming a superbly colored top knot.

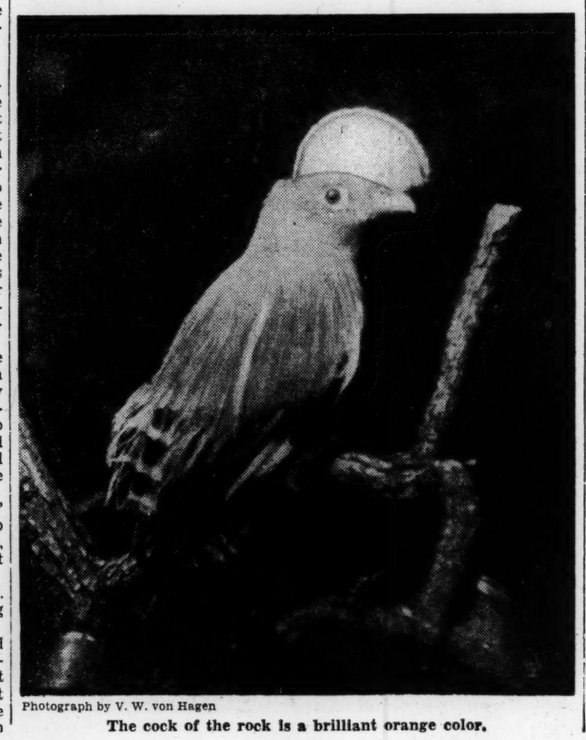
The bird stood watching for a moment then jumped lightly down into a space which it had been clearing when we burst through the forest. Quickly, its orange feathers looking like a delicately dyed cotton ball, the cock of the rock would pick up the sticks from the ground and hop away some distance and drop them away from the arena it was clearing. Much like a chicken, it scraped the ground clean. Then in a blazing rush of orange it hopped up to a rock and sat down.

As occurs in the bird world, the female is more somber in color, but she makes up for the lack of color, in her avian coyness. She hopped to the center of the arena, cleared for her, and sat down purposefully and then the male began his dance. He hopped from twig to twig, he jumped to the rock, unveiled his orange loveliness and then back to the ground he bounded swaying, moving, jerking like a jitter-bug.

This then was the dance which the Indian pantomimed in their sunga. As I saw this ball of orange jumping in front of me I thought of the Indian women, with the cock of the rock headdress.

(This is the last of 12 articles on the birds of Hispanic America that have appeared on the page For Young People every Thursday, except holidays, beginning Oct. 9.)

(To clarify an earlier footnote referring to Dr. von Hagen, author of these articles, it may be stated that he was released "unconditionally," after a short detention last month for questioning by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, due to a misunderstanding concerning his citizenship. Dr. von Hagen explained that he is a third generation American and that his great-grandfather fought with the North in the Civil War.)



Photograph by V. W. von Hagen

The cock of the rock is a brilliant orange color.

Let Us Get Into the Air

How many of you hobbyists who read the page For Young People are interested in building model airplanes? Airplanes are among the most important modern inventions: they will play a big part in the world of the future. Model airplane building is not only a fascinating hobby, it gives its fans a practical introduction to the realm of aeronautics. Among experienced aviators, model airplane building is considered the very best preparation for boys and girls who are going into aviation work.

Watch for our new model airplane building series that will start on this page next Thursday. You will find instructions and patterns that will help you to start building model airplanes at once. One of the best things about the series is that almost all of the patterns will be published full size—you won't have to figure out enlargements and scales.

The series will be published in 12 articles, fully illustrated, starting with the simplest type of aircraft—an all-balsa glider—continuing with instructions for a simple stick model with single surfaced paper covered wings; a stick model with sloping wing surfaces; a cabin model resembling a full scale ship; and closing with a model with wing areas of more than 100 square inches, that meets requirements for entrance into national model flying competitions.

Let this series introduce you to a new and delightful hobby, and write to tell us how you enjoy it.

NOTICE TO PARENTS

Many Schools Will Enroll New Students for the Winter Term

If your children have missed the fall term at school you will find it possible now to enroll them for the winter term which begins around the first of February. For information about such opportunities, consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor, published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. Or write to the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Massachusetts.

Head of Boston Garden Plans to Set Up Roll of Honor for Players in Uniform

Walter Brown Pays Tribute To All Olympics in Service

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Walter Brown, General Manager of the Boston Garden and the hockey enthusiast who started the Boston Olympics and watched them grow from humble beginnings to the top spot in their present Eastern Amateur League affiliations, plans to inaugurate a Roll of Honor for all those former Olympics who have answered the call to arms.

In his matter-of-fact way, Walter is doing this without fanfare, without a care as to whether the idea gets a line of publicity or not. But in establishing this Roll of Honor he feels he can pay a small bit of tribute to those who are giving their all.

Walter exploded his latest plan for the Olympics in a casual bit of conversation before last night's game at the Garden, in which the 'Pics and New York Rovers played to a 1-1 overtime tie. "We've got a lot of former players in the service now," he said as he headed for the dressing room, "and I am going to start a Roll of Honor for them. There's Buddy Foster, Jim Feeley, Jim Roberts, Ray Fortin, and Dave (Harpo) Walsh already in uniform, while Al Yourkewicz and Vic Polich of the present team may go any time. And in addition some of the other boys are even now awaiting call."

Juniors Show Progress

The players Walter was referring to as awaiting call include Danny Sullivan, Eddie Barry, and Al Baranowski, while little Fishy Dumond and clever Ray Chaisson may join up some time this spring. "It's getting so that we almost don't know from day to day just how much of a hockey team we will have at game time," he continued as he ambled down the corridor, "but that is not the most important thing in the world in these times. Right now I am glad the Junior Olympics are showing something, for if we need to, we can promote a few of them to the Seniors."

Those on the Juniors whose work has been outstanding as the team has swept all competition before it in the New York Metropolitan Amateur League have been Perly Grant, Frankie Sullivan, Frankie Ray, Al Cardiff, and Ernie Garron, all of whom, Coach Hago Harrington believes, could step into a Senior's skates and do a creditable job. Grant, Sullivan, Ray, and Garron have all played at least one game for the Seniors either this year or last and were farmed to the Juniors for more seasoning work. The Junpics have not been defeated in five Met League games for the Lester Patrick Cup, with their nearest rivals the Exchange Brokers six, which has won two and lost one.

Yourkey Accepted

Big Al Yourkewicz was yesterday accepted for the service, although he was not notified when to report. That notice may come within the week or not for a month, but Yourkey is definitely on his way. Vic Polich is still awaiting word from his draft board in Hibbing, Minn., and expects to get it before the end of the week. When it comes, he plans to go home to Minnesota to face the board.

Last night's contest marked the first time this season that the Olympics' opponents have outshot them on Boston Garden ice. Goalie Jack McGill—no relation to the 'Pics Jack McGill—was credited with 30 stops, while the Boston netminder had to kick out 42. Coach Harrington went further than just Boston games when he said, "I cannot remember a game in which we had so few scoring chances. I guess we were fortunate to come out of this one with a tie." Before the game began Pres. Tom Lockhart of the Eastern League presented the Walker Cup Trophy to Yourkewicz and Polich, who accepted for the team.

Barry Scores

Eddie Barry scored the 'Pics equalizing goal last night, his fifth in the last four games. Rovers had scored first in the third period only to have the Bostonians tie the score just one minute and 46 seconds later. Ty Andersen and Danny Sullivan received assists on Barry's tally.

The Olympics close out their Walker Cup season this Saturday night when they meet Baltimore Orioles at the Garden, and start their Boardwalk Cup competition at the Garden Sunday afternoon when they face River Vale Skeeters. New manager of River Vale is Jack McKinnon, who took over his job with the New Jersey six yesterday, after spending his time previously as player and coach for Johnstown Blue Birds.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts.	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	20	5	4	44	144	86
New York	19	12	2	40	147	111
Johnstown	17	10	4	38	126	106
Washington	14	14	3	31	125	134
Baltimore	13	17	2	28	130	146
River Vale	8	19	3	19	87	120
Atlantic City	8	22	0	16	119	175

Walker Cup Standing

Boston	20	5	4	44	144	86
New York	17	11	2	36	131	102
Johnstown	16	9	4	36	117	100
Washington	13	13	3	29	119	125
Baltimore	12	14	2	26	117	125
River Vale	7	18	3	17	80	113
Atlantic City	7	22	0	14	114	171

Results Jan. 14

Boston 1, New York 1. (Overtime tie.)
*Baltimore 4, Johnstown 3. (Overtime.)
River Vale 8, Atlantic City 6.

*Boardwalk Cup game.

Sports Around the Hub

Braves Buy Two Young Pitchers

Secretary John Quinn of the Braves this afternoon announced the outright purchase of two highly-regarded young pitchers from the Hartford club of the Eastern League—George Diehl, a right-hander, and Willard Donovan, a southpaw. Both go over the six-foot level in height and weigh close to 200 pounds, the ideal mound build. They will, therefore, go to the Sanford (Fla.) training camp with the first squad of Boston batterymen late next month.

Diehl, although on the Hartford roster, spent most of last season with Bob Coleman at Evansville. George won eight straight in the Three-I League and was not defeated. In fact, in parts of two years with Coleman the boy has lost only one game—that a 2-1 affair in the play-offs last fall. He had a 4 and 0 record in '40.

Donovan, who like Diehl is married and not apt to be drafted, had an impressive 17 and 6 record with Evansville last year, plus a good 2.98 earned run average. Being a lefty, Casey Stengel will not be sorry if he makes the grade in '42. The Braves are badly in need of southpaw hurlers. As a matter of fact, so are most of the other clubs. Donovan makes his home at Maywood, Ill.; Diehl at Kingsport, Tenn.

* * *

Tony Lupien visited Eddie Collins and the Fenway Park office force yesterday afternoon, while an assistant ran the gasoline station in Watertown. The young Red Sox first baseman is keeping in shape by refereeing basketball games in this section, but will get down to more serious conditioning around Feb. 1st in the Harvard cage. He has bought a new home in Lexington, with enough room around it to do a little gardening in his spare time. For some unknown reason many local critics have never given Lupien much consideration as a ball player, but the fellow will do all right when he gets his chance.

* * *

Although a ruling of the United States Lawn Tennis Association deprives the Longwood Cricket Club of the national outdoor doubles next summer, the Chestnut Hill organization probably will get that tournament again in 1943. Because of war conditions, it was deemed advisable to stage both the outdoor singles and doubles on the same courts at Forest Hills, N. Y. Longwood, however, plans to revive the Longwood Bowl with or without "name" players.

* * *

Attractive young Adriane, the International Figure Skating Champion of Europe, heads the list of skaters on the Silver Skates Derby card at the Boston Garden Sunday afternoon. At the tender age of 13, she became the youngest girl ever to win the Swiss Gold Medal. It was in 1939 that she won the International crown at St. Moritz, the last time the tourney was held. Speed skaters and comedians have spots on the four-hour program, which in six years has grown to be one of the more popular winter shows here.

* * *

Northwestern may have absorbed its anticipated cage setback at Rhode Island the other night, but Al Pajonas continued his sensational sharpshooting from all corners of the court and retained his place among the top flight New England point getters. He dropped in 26 points, bringing his six-game average to slightly over 22. Al and his mates hope to return to the victory trail tomorrow night against University of New Hampshire.

* * *

Shorts . . . Bob Quinn received the following telegram from Bill Posedel in Vallejo, Calif.: Leaving Monday for Navy. Many thanks for the kindness you have shown me since being in your organization. Regards to all and wishing you have a successful season . . . Joe Cronin notified Eddie Collins that Payne Field in Sarasota is in fine shape and needs very little work to be ready for the Red Sox in early March . . . Harvard, Yale and Princeton have accepted invitations for threesome competition in the Big Three mile relay at the 35th annual Millrose A. A. meet in Madison Square Garden Feb. 7. In the five-year history of this event, the Tigers have won three times, the Crimson twice.

* * *

The annual schoolboy banquet, put on by the Eastern Massachusetts Interscholastic Sports Writers Association (whew), is booked for the Hotel Lenox this evening . . . B. U. used three basketball teams in defeating New Hampshire, 48-38 . . . Bouncing back from their surprise setback at Cambridge, Dartmouth won an Eastern League cage decision over Pennsylvania, 75-31 . . . Tufts edged Worcester P. I., 62-50 . . . Sid Michaels, veteran B. U. football center, indicates he may accept a pro grid offer from the Philadelphia Eagles. He previously had turned down a contract from the same club.

* * *

Doug Pirnie, Harvard's capable track star and prospective backfield ace in football, has announced his intention to leave college and enter the Army.

At the University of Michigan, 4,500 students participate in 36 intramural sports.

Five Baltimore high and prep schools have an ice hockey league.

New Field for 'All-Americas'

Randolph Field, Texas

They Don't Belong on the Bench

In fact the bench is just a "prop" as three All-Americas get together at Randolph Field to discuss their positions in Uncle Sam's great "Keep 'Em Flying" team. Football's just a memory to (left to right): Lieut. Charles Marr, Alabama's famous guard of 1934 and now Randolph Field's athletic officer for Aviation Cadets; Aviation Cadet Dave Allerdice, Princeton's forward-passing star of two seasons back, now in the midst of his basic flight training at the "West Point of the Air," and Hugh Wolfe, a Texas Longhorn backfield great in '36 and '37, who is preparing for one of the physical instructor posts at a Gulf Coast Air Corps Training Center flying school.

Stewart Helps All-Star Game

Former National Hockey League referee-in-chief, Bill Stewart, and ex-Navy man, has volunteered his services as referee of the Army Relief Society Boston Bruins—N. H. L. All-Star game at the Boston Garden, Feb. 6. Herbie Gallagher and Bill Cleary will be the linesmen.

Bruins season ticket holders and others who mail in their money before Monday will be given choice locations. Public sale of tickets will start Monday morning.

Lookabaugh Reduces List Of Unbeaten

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (AP) — The world three-cushion billiards tournament's undefeated field, which lost Ralph Greenleaf yesterday, may be reduced even further today if Earle Lookabaugh maintains his surprising play.

The Chicagoan had not won a match going into yesterday's play, but against Greenleaf, the pocket billiards champion making his first bid for three-cushion honors, Lookabaugh showed form from the start and polished off his foe with a brilliant finish—20 points in 10 frames—to win 50 to 38. The match went 46 innings and was Lookabaugh's first victory in four starts.

Tonight Lookabaugh will continue his undermining campaign against another undefeated opponent—Welker Cochran. Champion Willie Hoppe also will return to action, seeking his third win in a row at the expense of Art Rubin of Brooklyn, who has yet to win a match.

The threesome of Hoppe, Cochran and Joe Chamaco made up the unbeaten field today with Chamaco having a one-game edge as the result of yesterday's 50 to 30 triumph over Otto Reiselt in 35 innings.

The tightest finish saw two veterans—Art Thunblad and Jake Schaefer—tied at 48 apiece for several innings before Thurnblad took care of a difficult leave with a bank shot in the 45th inning. He followed with the clinching point to win 50 to 48.

John Fitzpatrick of Los Angeles also broke into the win column yesterday, defeating Rubin, 50 to 44 in 50 innings. He was paired with Schaefer in one afternoon match today. Greenleaf and Reiselt were in the other.

The standings:

	W	L	HR	BG
Joe Chamaco	3	0	8	35
Willie Hoppe	2	0	8	25
Welker Cochran	2	0	9	39
Ralph Greenleaf	2	1	9	51
Otto Reiselt	2	2	10	34
Arthur Thurnblad	2	2	8	45
Jake Schaefer	1	2	9	42
John Fitzpatrick	1	2	9	50
Earle Lookabaugh	1	3	6	46
Arthur Rubin	0	4	5	..

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	16	5	3	35	77	47
New York	16	8	1	33	93	71
Toronto	15	8	1	31	75	51
Chicago	11	10	3	25	67	67
Detroit	9	16	2	20	74	83
Brooklyn	9	19	1	19	72	103
Montreal	7	17	1	15	54	90

Canadian Amateur Hockey

By the Canadian Press

Results Jan. 14

Quebec Senior

Montreal Royals 7, Montreal Pats 3.
Quebec Aces 3, Montreal Canadiens 3 (tie).

A. B. C. Senior

Trail 6, Lethbridge 4.

Saskatchewan Senior League

Yorktown 6, Saskatoon 1.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 14

Dartmouth 40, Columbia 35.
Rutgers 43, Pennsylvania 32.
Harvard 53, Brown 22.
Harvard Freshmen 32, Brown Freshmen 19.

Longwood Cricket Club Loses National Doubles

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Faced with the problem of carrying on through the war with what players the armed forces don't need and the professionals don't want, the United States Lawn Tennis Association is about to take the game away from the stars and hand it over to the boys who still find the net too high.

The first step in adjusting the U. S. L. T. A. program to wartime requirements will be taken at the organization's annual meeting here Saturday, with President Holcombe Ward advocating a plan to "get people out of the grandstand and onto the courts."

Abandon Indoor

Specifically, Ward will request the executive committee to cancel the National Indoor Tournament for men this year and let the outdoor championships, both singles and doubles, be decided in one tournament at Forest Hills instead of separately as in the past.

If Ward's plan is approved, the one national outdoor tournament for both men and women in singles and doubles will be held here Aug. 27 to Sept. 7. The plan does not involve the women's indoor meet.

"Most of the ranking players among the men probably will be in service by then," Ward said. "but there will be many young men under military age to fill their places, thanks to the association's junior development program."

Rank and File

In the future, Ward said, the U. S. L. T. A. will pay less attention to the first 10 ranking players and more attention to the rank and file.

Actually, when the association convenes, it will find gaping holes already torn in its "first 10" by enlistments and professional tours, with additional losses imminent, due to both causes.

Bobby Riggs and Frank Kovacs, top-ranking stars of 1941, decided to play for pay and Gene Mako traded his position at 14th ranking amateur for a brief whirl with the touring pros and $5,000 on the side.

Others Seek Offer

Wayne Sabin and Gardnar Mulloy, the sixth and seventh ranking stars, have been approached with a professional offer and are awaiting only a hike in the ante before giving up their amateur status.

Bitsy Grant, ranked No. 8, Joe Hunt, Frank Guernsey and Hal Surface already have entered the armed forces. Former champion Don McNeill, who slipped from first to fourth in 1941, is thinking of joining the Navy on his return from a South American tour.

That leaves only Frank Parker, Ted Schroeder, Jack Kramer, and Bill Talbert among the top 10, and it is likely that the weapons they will carry next fall won't be tennis rackets.

To Raise Funds

Ward said the U. S. L. T. A. would sanction tournaments which serve a useful purpose and provide opportunities to raise funds for the Red Cross, U. S. O. and other war relief organizations.

"Tournaments will be sanctioned in preference to amateur exhibitions," he said, "for tournament competition helps many players, whereas exhibition matches provide competition for only a few."

Ward also will recommend that tournaments be maintained on an amateur basis, that neither cash prizes nor the equivalent be awarded to winners, and that amateur tournaments not be thrown open to professionals on any pretext.

No Defense Bonds

However, the association will sanction professional exhibitions by member clubs to raise funds for war relief or service organizations.

For its part in the physical training program, the U. S. L. T. A. will attempt to develop tennis not merely in its member clubs but especially in schools, colleges, industrial organizations, public parks and playgrounds. It also plans to urge that club courts be made available to service men and for tennis clinics and school matches.

The two clubs whose plans for 1942 will be knocked into a cocked hat by the readjustment program are the Oklahoma City Tennis Club, which was to have staged the indoor championships for the second time, and the Longwood Cricket Club of Chestnut Hill, Mass., where the doubles tournaments have been held in the past.

Perry Triumphs

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (AP)—Fred Perry, who has lost eight-straight matches since starting a professional tennis tour with Don Budge, Bobby Riggs and Frank Kovacs, finally won his first one last night when he turned back Kovacs at the Stadium, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4.

Riggs, current leader in the round-robin play among the four, defeated Budge in the other singles match, 6—3, 6—3, for his ninth victory against four defeats. Kovacs has won seven of 12 and Budge has a record of six and six.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 14

American League

Cleveland 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Hershey 6, Philadelphia 3.
Providence 6, Indianapolis 6 (tie).

American Association

Omaha 3, Fort Worth 1.
Minneapolis 2, Tulsa 1.

Eastern Amateur League

Baltimore 4, Johnstown 3.
River Vale 8, Atlantic City 6.
Boston 1, New York 1 (tie).

Tonight's Schedule

National League

Toronto at Montreal.
Chicago at Brooklyn.

American League

Indianapolis at New Haven.

American Association

Fort Worth at St. Paul.
Dallas at Kansas City.

Puck Worth a $1.10 Ticket Of Admission at New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 15 (AP)—The rubber situation being what it is, an official American Hockey League puck, which costs about 35 cents, will be worth a $1.10 ticket of admission tonight for the New Haven-Indianapolis game at the Arena.

General Manager Nathan Podoloff said the idea was to collect stray disks which found their way into the pockets of fans during previous games this season.

Wrigley Re-elected

CHICAGO (AP)—P. K. Wrigley was re-elected President of the Chicago National League Baseball Club at a meeting of stock holders. All other officers and directors also were re-elected.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 14

Dartmouth 7, New Hampshire 1.
Hamilton 9, Union 1.
Yale Freshmen 3, Choate 0.
*Colby 6, Bowdoin 0.
Exeter 3, New Hampshire Freshmen 0.

*Wins State title.

College Wrestling

Results Jan. 14

Amherst 28, Tufts 10.
Amherst Freshmen 31, Tufts Freshmen 8.

Wood, Armour And Sarazen At Normandy

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 15—Many golf matches and tournaments will be arranged this year to raise money for the Red Cross and other war relief purposes, but few will have quite the colorful background of the one here this week end at the Normandy Isle Golf Club involving Craig Wood, the present national open champion, paired with his assistant, Frank Walsh, against Gene Sarazen, twice winner of the national open, and Tommy Armour, once-holder of that same title.

Three of the four have contributed some of the most brilliant chapters to the all-time book of golf, while the fourth, Walsh, also has had his moments. He has won five big tournaments and been runner-up in 19 others. His greatest opportunity for joining the galaxy of the greats was two years ago in the national open at the Canterbury Club in Cleveland, when he went to the first tee in the fourth round with a lead of two strokes over the field. But his opening effort in that round was a 6 and from that moment he faded. Nevertheless, over the years he has been one of the finest exponents of iron play in the game.

Arranged by Brush

The Red Cross match this week end was arranged by Louis Brush, newspaper publisher and enthusiastic golfer, who sensed how interesting it would be to the public to see in action the man who won both the national open and the Masters' tournament in 1940, Craig Wood; the man who has won the national open twice and the British open, Sarazen; and the man who has won the national open and the British open, Tommy Armour.

Craig Wood declares that his greatest thrill of 1941 was winning the Masters' tournament at Augusta. He had been "robbed" of that title once by Gene Sarazen, the time Gene slammed a spoon shot into the cup for a deuce at the par 5 15th hole of the famous Bobby Jones course. He had a thrilling final-round duel last year with Byron Nelson, and was elated when he finally emerged a winner.

Did Not Three-Putt

The big factor in Wood's success in the Masters' and the open was his putting, a former weakness which had deprived him of other titles and major victories. And now comes the supreme note of this article: Craig Wood's statement that in the 1941 national open he did not three-putt a single green in the 72 holes, and that he went 58 holes in his next tournament before he three-putted, a matter of 160 consecutive holes without going over regulation figures on a green.

That, in my opinion, is about the most extraordinary record in golfdom. It certainly beats anything I've heard of, and is the more remarkable in view of Wood's old record. I can recall how six years ago at Pinehurst he was playing superlative golf from tee to green in the North and South open championship, but on the greens he was taking three and sometimes even four putts.

Straightened Up

"What did you do to improve your putting?" I queried.

"Why," said Craig, "I decided to get away from the crouching style I had been using, straighten up in a comfortable position and try to hit the ball with a natural pendulum stroke, and it worked."

Frank Walsh tells me another story about it. He says that Craig nearly wore out the eighteenth green at his (Walsh's) course at Rumford, N. J., practising putting one-handed, hour after hour, getting the feel of doing the putting with his right hand, and that is where he overcame his old inherent weakness. "And I have no doubt," goes on Walsh, "that on putts of 10 feet and under a lot of golfers might do better putting one-handed than with both hands, but they wouldn't do it because it seems sort of 'sissified.'"

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 14

East

Army 47, Lafayette 42.
Navy 51, Delaware 20.
New York U. 43, Colgate 24.
Pittsburgh 51, Geneva 38.
Holy Cross 55, Clark 39.
Yale 40, Columbia 23.
Syracuse 41, Marquette 29.
St. John's 54, Fordham 44 (overtime).
Dartmouth 75, Pennsylvania 31.
Boston U. 48, New Hampshire 38.
Waynesburg 47, St. Vincent 34.
Mount St. Mary's 36, Towson T. 14.
Morris Harvey 54, West Liberty 37.
Drexel 47, Haverford 45.
Panzer 64, Hofstra 32.
Upsala 41, Newark 31.
Montclair T. 48, Paterson T. 40.
Muskingum 31, Wash. & Jefferson 30.
West Virginia State 48, Rio Grade 44.
Capital 73, Otterbein 47.
De Sales 47, Camp Custer 43.
Baldwin-Wallace 50, John Carroll 29.
Ohio Denison 68, Oberlin 40.
E. Stroudsburg T. 79, Millersville 59.
St. Anselm's 49, Assumption 29.
Massachusetts State 51, Williams 44.
Amherst 46, Coast Guard Academy 35.
Tufts 62, Worcester Tech 50.

South

Alabama 49, Mississippi 20.
Louisville 46, Kentucky Wesleyan 41.

Midwest

Kansas 48, Missouri 34.
Great Lakes Naval Station 47, Northwestern 38.
Baker 62, Ottawa 21.
College of Emporia 40, Bethany 38 (overtime).
St. Benedict's 38, Washburn 22.
Kansas Wesleyan 54, Bethel 33.
Lake Forest 38, North Central (Ill.) 31.
Rose Poly 61, Shurtleff 35.
Elmhurst 41, Eureka 35.
Parsons 33, Central (Ia.) 16.
Western Union 35, Midland 34.
St. Ambrose 35, Loras 34.
Detroit Tech 44, Cleary 14.
Alma 48, Central Michigan 43.
Chicago Teachers 31, Illinois Tech 21.

West

West Texas State 67, New Mexico 44.
St. Mary's (San Antonio) 33, McMurray 13.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Baseball Will Miss Moe Berg

If Professor Moe Berg has permanently severed his coaching connection with the Red Sox, the baseball player and writer have lost one of their best friends. A diplomat to the extreme, he probably had more influence on the younger members of the Boston club than anyone else, not excluding Manager Joe Cronin. Berg has a way of mixing with all types of boys, whether collegian or small towner, and making them feel at home in the American League from the beginning.

As he assumes his new post on the staff of Nelson A. Rockefeller, co-ordinator of Inter-American affairs, Professor Berg has the good wishes of the national pastime. Wherever he goes, Moe is as much a good-will embassador to baseball as he is to America itself.

Worked With Head

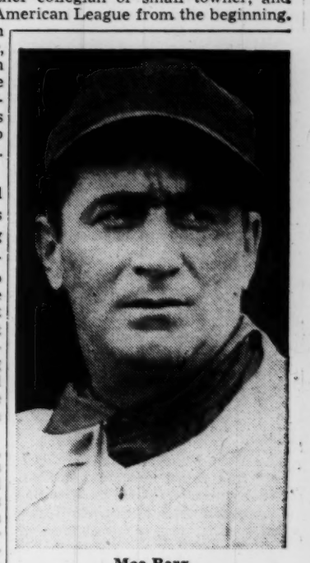
A lot of people have wondered what the Professor did to earn his salary with the Red Sox. In spring training or after the regular season opened, he never seemed to exert himself. In fact, even the players kidded him about taking it easy, which was in direct contrast to the usual hustle attitude expected of the big leaguer. But Berg let his head do the work. Behind the scenes, he was far more the "brains" of the Red Sox than many of the critics suspected.

The highly educated Professor, whose memory naturally was better than that of the average ball player or manager, was a genius at finding flaws in the opponent's defense; at spotting the reasons for batting slumps of a teammate, or removing a hitch in a kid pitcher's delivery and improving his control. He usually took charge of pregame meetings, because as an inactive coach he was able to see more of rival strengths and weaknesses than Cronin, the playing manager.

Daly's Mistake

Despite his duties with the Red Sox, Berg always found time to keep in close touch with international affairs—so close, in fact, that he was able to predict most of the paramount Nazi and British military moves well in advance. During spring training, when Moe had to spend a lot of time spreading his diplomacy among the perhaps slightly scared rookies, his daily armful of newspapers would often pile up. Once Tom Daly made the mistake of rooming with him and poor Tom didn't dare venture beyond the threshold without first turning on the light, for fear of falling over a stack of Times, Monitors, etc. Berg, incidentally, has long been a Monitor booster.

Often when the Red Sox were in Detroit, Berg would take trips across the Canadian border to chat with influential friends on the war situation. A former foreign correspondent of the Monitor, while returning recently from Washington, found Moe closeted with a person very nigh in international affairs, and suspected at the time that the Professor was on official business.



Moe Berg

Of baseball's numerous ambassadors, Professor Berg stands close to the top. Whatever he turned his attention to, the venture was a success—baseball, law, small business enterprises or what have you. And if anyone in North America is capable of further cementing our friendly relations with our brothers to the immediate South, it is Moe Berg.

Leave for Hawaii

OGDEN, Utah (AP)—Weber Junior College have lost two star athletes. Nelson Moku and Albert Loloti, co-captains of the 1942 football team left for Hawaii with the explanation "we are needed at home now." Moku also played basketball.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

Susan Prince
Luncheon Dinner
Open Sundays 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.
808 LEXINGTON AVENUE
(Between 62nd and 63rd Streets)
Rhinelander 4-9313

THE Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVE.
Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
Self Service
11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M.
No Liquor Served

Susan Palmer's
4 West 49th St.
Rockefeller Center Section
POPULAR PRICED RESTAURANT
Every Dish a Delicious Home-Cooked Specialty
YOU CAN PAY MORE! YOU CAN'T EAT BETTER

blue bowl RESTAURANT
Luncheon .50-.75 Dinner .75-1.25
157 E. 48th St., N.Y.C. ELDORADO 5-9243
CLOSED SUNDAYS

Discriminating About What You Eat?
You'll like our carefully selected, delicious food prepared from the finest all-American recipes. Lunch, Tea, Dinner. Open Sundays.
The HEARTHSTONE
15 East 48th Street PLaza 3-1434

STELLA CARLTON'S
45 East 49th Street
Southern Fried Chicken, Steaks, Chops
BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH.....55c
Closed Sundays
Old Salt CLAM HOUSE
Mel Steinberg, Prop.
Featuring All Sea Food Specialties: Steaks and Chicken
2628 Broadway Cor. 99-100 Sts. Ac. 4-9595
Our Deviled Crabs Beyond Compare

CASTLEHOLM
344 W. 57th Street, N. Y. C. Cl. 7-0873
Most Popular Swedish Restaurant. Famous for Smorgasbord, Luncheon, Dinner and Supper a la Carte. DANCING and ENTERTAINMENT nightly. After theatre visit our Viking room. Parking facilities.

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Featuring Southern Fried Chicken, Fresh Vegetables, Home-Made Pastries
Hot Breads
Luncheon 30-85c Dinner 55-95c

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

YUM'S THE WORD FOR OUR Sunday Brunch
An old Connecticut custom comes to New York. A happy combination of breakfast and lunch for late Sunday sleepers—BRUNCH! Old fashioned blueberry pancakes, turkey hash, country sausages, crispy brown popovers, etc. Served every Sunday from noon until three p.m. $1
WHITE TURKEY
Luncheons—Dinner
220 MADISON AVE. AT 37TH STREET
ONE UNIVERSITY PL. AT WASHINGTON SQ.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Will enjoy the hot breads, fried chicken, fresh vegetables and other delicious dishes served in our cafeteria and sandwich shop. Special combinations at breakfast, luncheon and dinner
DIXIE KITCHEN
AIR CONDITIONED
1 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK
One Block from Radio City

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Corner Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN 660 MAIN STREET

KENMORE, NEW YORK

DELQUA DINER
3480 DELAWARE AVENUE
A GOOD PLACE TO EAT
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
On Route 384 to Niagara Falls

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 13 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8.30 P. M. 65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

CONNECTICUT

Howard Johnson's Restaurants
Branford Milford
Darien New London
Fairfield West Hartford

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 610,100
1942 volume to date 6,559,300
1941 volume to date 6,224,730

Stock Trend Irregular In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Stocks worked at cross purposes in today's market and, while modest plus signs were fairly well distributed, declines were plentiful.

Uneven tendencies predominated at the opening and, from then on, the direction was notably foggy. Dealings were slow throughout. Near the final hour the ticker tape frequently dozed. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares.

Many potential buyers inclined to keep commitments light as the torpedoing of a tanker off the eastern seaboard, combined with the War Department's step to more than double the size of the army, brought the world conflict nearer home.

Far Eastern battle developments still were inconclusive as a speculative factor. Tax worries continued and business happenings provided scant inspiration. Bidding here and there was attributed to the belief the recent decline had put the list in a good position to resume the advance when and if conditions warrant.

Among stocks resistance was shown by General Gas & Electric "A," Cerro de Pasco, Standard Oil (N. J.), Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak, Sears Roebuck and Westinghouse.

American Telephone was a soft spot. Laggards included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Santa Fe, du Pont, United Aircraft and American Can.

In a narrow curb Pennroad and St. Regis Paper contested offerings while Glen Alden Coal, Pantepec and Creole Petroleum slipped.

Bonds Irregular

Prices shifted unevenly in today's bond market with selected utilities and specialties drawing some support.

Going into the final hour, a few issues were up major fractions to around a point but the great majority of changes were in fractions and there were numerous issues unchanged.

Higher prices were paid for Montana Power 3¾s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s, Laclede Gas 5½s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3¼s. A strong feature of rails were Wabash first 5s of '39, up as much as 3¾points at one time on small transactions. Losses ran from fractions to around a point in New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and M-K-T 5s of '62.

Bonds in the Latin-American group continued to show good form in the foreign sector. This move was helpful to obligations of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Montevideo 6s pushed up about 20 points from the previous sale on the transfer of a small number of bonds. U. S. Governments were steady.

Tire Dealers Heard Before Committee On Small Business

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP) — Obviously encouraged by assertions of high-ranking Government price and priority officials that small businessmen were going to be taken care of in some manner, the nation's tire dealers had their inning today before the House Small Business Committee.

Their representatives from various parts of the country were called to tell the committee at today's session what effect the tire rationing program has had on them, how it has worked out, and how it might be changed to the advantage of the dealers, the public and the government.

They took the stand after the committee yesterday heard Floyd Odlum, director of OPM's division of contract distribution, outline a tentative program under which 1 per cent of available raw materials would be allocated to small business to enable it to continue in existence on a subsistence basis.

The determination of what constitutes small business, what materials shall be allocated and what articles may be produced with them would be made by OPM officials and committees representing the various small industries.

Inability to obtain materials for production, small businessmen have complained, threatens them with shutdowns.

Total Oil Stocks Rise in November

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Mines reported a 2,026,000 barrel increase during November in total stocks of all oils.

Supplies amounted to 550,244,000 barrels on Nov. 30, compared with 548,178,000 Oct. 31.

However, November stocks were 17,220,000 barrels less than the same month in 1941.

The Bureau said domestic production declined from 132,393,000 barrels in October to 129,636,000 in November, but was 17,337,000 higher than during the previous November.

Stocks of crude petroleum refinable in the United States totaled 243,679,000 barrels on Nov. 30, compared with 243,735,000 on Oct. 31 and 263,803,000 on Nov. 30, 1940.

The Bureau reported Nov. 30 motor fuel stocks at 83,935,000 barrels, compared with 79,568,000 on Oct. 31 and 79,531,000 on Nov. 30, 1940. Domestic production of these stocks totaled 61,243,000 barrels last November.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	49	49	49	Jan 14
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	Jan 13
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— 1/8
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis (1a)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Dec31
157⅛	9⅛	Addressog (1)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	16	35¾	35⅛	35⅛	— ¾
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	6	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	11	⅜	⅛	⅛	Jan 14
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
10⅜	3⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Jan 13
23⅝	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	5	22	21½	22	Jan 14
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	5	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅜
167½	135¼	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	1	143¾	143¾	143¾	+1⅞
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan 13
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jan 14
9	5	Allied Stores	1	6	5¾	5¾	
87	71⅞	Allied Str pf (5)	2	81	80	80	Jan 13
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	15	29⅞	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	5	18	18	18	
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 14
20	10	AmalLea pf 1½k	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec31
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	55	54	55	+2
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	1	21	21	21	Jan 14
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	10	45	45	45	— ¼
9¾	5½	Am Bank N(.10e)	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8¼	2½	Am Bosch	1	5	4¾	5	
39	26½	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	5	33	32⅞	33	+ ½
3	1	Am Cable & R	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 14
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	11	64⅛	63⅝	63¾	— ¼
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	161¾	161¾	161¾	Jan 12
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	10	31⅞	31⅜	31¾	— ⅝
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	6	73	73	73	
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (2g)	1	20⅛	20	20⅛	Jan 13
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	80½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	84½	84½	84½	—4½
83¾	43¾	Am Col'type(.60)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	Jan 8
97⅜	43⅜	Am Comm Al	7	91⅜	83¾	91⅜	+ 3⅜
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1⅛e)	4	20½	20	20½	
17⅜	⅛	Am Encaus Til	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 14
6½	3¾	Am Europ'n .40g	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	11⅞	AFP $6 pf (1½g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jan 14
28⅜	14¾	AFP $7 pf (1¾g)	6	26¾	26½	26½	— ½
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Jan 14
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	5	33¾	33⅜	33¾	+ 1¼
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	*6	44⅜	43⅝	43⅝	— ¼
2⅛	1	Am Ice	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 12
30½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Jan 14
4⅛	2½	Am Internat'l	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	11	6½	6½	6½	Dec31
50	38	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	40	40	40	+1
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	1	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ¾
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	2	10⅛	10	10	Jan 14
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	6	22⅞	22½	22½	Jan 14
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	9	¾	¾	¾	
463¼	203¼	APL $6 pf (1⅛k)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
29	17½	AP&L $5 pf 94k	2	21	21	21	
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	14	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	12	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (1½g)	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jan 14
10⅜	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	Jan 6
45⅞	33⅝	Am Sm & R 1⅔e	10	42½	42¼	42½	+ ⅜
155	1333⅛	Am Sm&R pf(7)	2	1457⅜	1457⅜	1457⅜	Jan 13
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	1	33	33	33	Jan 14
28½	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs 2g)	7	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.7)	1	8	8	8	Jan 12
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	4	20⅛	20	20	— ½
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	Jan 14
195⅜	113¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	191½	191½	191½	— ⅜
1683¼	1151¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	15	1273⅜	1263⅜	127	—11¼
731½	437⅜	Am Tobacco 4½g	4	483¼	483¼	483¼	+ ⅛
741½	437⅜	Am Tob pf B 4½g	10	491½	49	493⅛	— ⅜
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	1433⅛	1433⅛	1433⅛	Jan 14
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose (½e)	24	25¾	25½	25⅜	
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	4	115¾	115¼	115¼	Jan 14
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	3	3	3	3	
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	Jan 2
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	1	5½	5½	5½	
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12g)	2	76	76	76	
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	7	5⅜	5½	5⅜	— ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zinc pr pf 5g	1	50	50	50	Jan 14
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	22	28⅛	27⅞	28	— ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	2	17	17	17	Jan 9
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	6	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	Jan 14
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
337⅜	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	1	35	35	35	+ ⅛
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ⅛
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	
70¼	47½	Arm I pr pf 1½k	6	65¼	64½	64¾	+ ¾
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	Dec29
34⅜	20½	Armstron' C 2¼g	4	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
9¾	6½	Arnold Con (¼e)	1	7	7	7	Jan 14
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jan 8
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jan 14
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	72	72	72	+2
102½	76	As D 2pf (193¾k)	7	76½	76	76	Dec29
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	2	21	21	21	Jan 12
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF 1e)	14	30⅞	30½	30⅜	— ⅜
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&S Fpf (5	2	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅜
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	10	24½	24¼	24½	
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅞
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	14	22¼	21⅜	22⅛	+ ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Jan 12
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
51⅜	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49⅝	49¾	49⅝	Jan 14
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	1	70	70	70	Jan 5
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	13⅜	Austin Nichols	2	21½	21½	21½	Jan 12
51¼	28⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	5	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	13	4	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6¾	6¾	6⅞	— ¼
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
10⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	13	10	9⅞	9⅞	
24⅞	13⅜	Bath I W (1¼g)	5	17½	17½	17½	
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19	19	19	Jan 14
27⅜	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22	22	22	
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
106	104	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	— ½
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7	6¾	6¾	Jan 14
41¼	32⅛	Bendix Avait 1e	13	38¼	37⅞	38¼	+ ¼
20⅞	10¼	Benef Ind (1.70g)	12	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec30
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	8	65¼	64¾	64¾	— ¾
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120	120	120	— ¼
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	3	21	20½	21	+ ¾
23⅜	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Jan 14
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	11	7⅞	7	7⅛	
18⅜	10	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 14
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	10	19⅜	19	19	— ¼
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	2	31	30½	31	+ ½
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ ⅛
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	6	20⅜	20½	20½	— ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	16	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jan 14
39⅜	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30	30	30	Jan 12
17¼	16½	Brewing C(new)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 14
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2½g	10	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	2	27½	27½	27½	— ½
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jan 14
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	7	½	½	½	+ ⅛
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	10	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	4	9⅛	9	9	
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33	33	33	Jan 14
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	Jan 14
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	10	3⅛	3	3⅛	
8¼	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 14
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
35⅝	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	Jan 14
20⅞	15½	Burdg M (1½g)	3	18¾	18½	18¾	
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	55½	55½	55½	Jan 14
9¾	5¾	Burr Add (.70g)	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1¾	Bush Terminal	6	3	2¾	3	+ ⅜
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	35	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	4	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
		C					
24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	2	19⅛	19	19	
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	20	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	6	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	Jan 14
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	5	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅝
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	32	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	1	34	34	34	+ ¾
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Ad A	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jan 14
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 13
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	1	65⅞	65½	65½	Jan 14
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	3	39¾	39½	39½	— ¼
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	11	20½	20¼	20⅜	
		Celanese 5pf (5)	4	91½	91	91½	— ⅛
		Celanese 7pf (7)	20	94	94	94	— ½
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	10	21⅞	21	21⅞	+ ½
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	5	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Jan 14
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
17	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	6	16⅞	16½	16½	+ ¼
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Dec31
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	*5	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 14
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	19	19	19	Jan 6
22½	14¾	Cham P&F (1g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 14
18	5¾	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 5
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	4	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Dec31
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	9	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
8¼	½	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (1⅛e)	2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
14½	3⅞	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Jan 9
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 13
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jan 12
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jan 13
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jan 10
3	1	Childs Co	2	1½	1½	1½	Jan 14
72½	41⅜	Chrysler (6g)	18	48½	47¾	48⅜	— ⅛
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
4½	2	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3¼g	1	34½	34½	34½	Jan 8
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	4	28½	28½	28½	Jan 12
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	8	42½	41½	41⅞	— ⅞
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	7	35½	34¾	34¾	— ⅞
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	14	76½	75½	76	
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	63½	63½	63½	Jan 9
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	11	13½	13½	13½	Jan 14
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jan 7
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	1	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	18	18	18	Jan 14
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	4	13	13	13	
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	1	13	13	13	— ⅜
4⅞	1	Col G&E (.10g)	7	1⅜	1½	1½	
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	52½	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	6	6	6	
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	25	25	25	Jan 14
83	64	Coml Carb (4.70g)	1	70	70	70	Jan 12
31	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	7	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ¼
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	95¼	95	95	—1¾
37⅞	19⅛	Coml Inv Tr (3)	10	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ¼
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	5	100	100	100	Dec30
11⅞	7½	Coml Solv (.55g)	5	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
8¼	4⅞	Com'th & South	15	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
65⅝	39¼	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	42¾	42⅜	42¾	
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	8	22¾	22⅝	22¾	— ⅛
4	2½	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 13
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
23⅜	18¼	Cons Aire (.4g)	19	19½	19⅜	19½	
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig (1½g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jan 14
8¼	4⅞	Cons Coop (3⅛g)	19	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
23⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.80g)	26	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	93½	93	93	
11	7	Con Film Ind	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 9
3⅛	1¾	Cons Film pf(1g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jan 14
6½	5	Cons Laundries	5	1½	1½	1½	Jan 3
9¾	3¼	Consol Oil (½)	92	5¾	5⅜	5¾	
71¼	27⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	
30	14	Consol'n Coal	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
106⅜	93	Consol'n Coal pf	1	23	23	23	Jan 7
16½	11	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ¼
51¼	21¼	Container (1½g)	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
43⅝	3⅜	Cont Baking	30	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
111⅜	111⅜	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	Dec29
1093¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	102	102	102	Jan 14
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (2)	7	25¼	24⅞	25	— ¼
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	4	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	41	40½	40½	+ ⅛
41⅜	23⅜	Cont Mot .10g)	23	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil Del (1)	18	23½	22⅞	23½	+ ⅜
23½	15½	Cont Stl (2½g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅜	Cop'weld S (.80)	1	12	12	12	Jan 14
56¾	48	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Jan 12
54	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	7	55	54⅜	54⅜	— ¼
47⅜	27⅜	Coty Inc (½g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 12
47⅞	29½	Coty International	2	½	½	½	Jan 9
19⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	6	13¾	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
19	10½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Retailers Told Regulations Advantageous

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. '15—Government regulation of the retail business during the war, fashion needs and consumer credit highlighted proceedings at the thirty-first annual convention of the National Retail Drygoods Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel here today.

Charles H. Watts, President of the Beneficial Industrial Loan Corporation, and the Beneficial Management Corporation of Newark, N. J., urged business men to accept government controls and regulations as a means of aiding the war effort.

"In this national emergency, then," he said, "I urge you gentlemen to accept these governmental regulations and restrictions imposed upon you and upon us, upon banking and productive industry as things to our advantage and for the good of the whole people rather than as measures designed to curtail our advancement, not giving up your right of criticism and protest, but reserving and withholding your protests until such times as the ship of state is on a more even keel in less stormy weather."

Mr. Watts pledged that the small loan business would not "use this emergency to cut in on the existing credit structures of retail merchandising in drygoods, furniture or anywhere else except with full co-operation and blessing."

Fashions Described

The average woman customer's fashion wishes were described by Catherine Roberts, fashion editor of Fawcett magazines, following polls to assess customer preferences throughout the United States. She said the average customer's preferences were "conservative, moderate and in good taste."

"Practical considerations for the widest buying group in this country, the average working girl, dictated choice of styles and colors," Miss Roberts declared. "Classic simplicity always heads the list. She does know what she wants, and given the opportunity to declare her preferences, and the equally important opportunity of being able to buy these preferences within a reasonable period of time, she buys them.

A chief feature of today's program was a luncheon and fashion show stressing the need for clothes for defence activities. Miss Dorothy de Groat, of R. H. Macy & Co., directed the "Design your own clothes" showing.

Ira A. Hirschmann, Vice-President of Bloomingdale's, holding that most persons can picture the disasters resulting from the war, saw some beneficial effects of the war on this country. He said the "callous soft state of mind into which the nation had slipped" would be crystalized into a "more realistic and stronger national conscience."

Credit Regulations

"We will learn to put less emphasis on fun and more on function," he said. "Our creative powers will be challenged and put to work as in the instance of substitutes for restricted items. We will learn to eliminate waste. The war will bring out talent for leadership—we will no longer take liberty and free enterprise for granted. Advertising will have to justify itself in terms of elasticity and returns.

"Our energy and ideas will fuse into a new civilization, by which I do not mean the so-called 'new order' which is being heralded prematurely by those who insist that only dictatorship can establish order after the war."

Declaring that excessive volume of consumer credit is not only inflationary, but hinders the accumulation of savings needed for war financing and business activity after the war, C. A. Sienkiewicz, Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, said such factors had brought about consumer credit regulations.

"It is important for the merchants to watch their income and outgo during the emergency," Mr. Sienkiewicz asserted. "Cautious buying policies, close control of inventories and services should be rigidly supervised."

Urges Two Lines of Attack

M. S. Szymczak, a governor of the Federal Reserve System, and Edgar J. Kaufmann, retail consultant to the director of the Office of Price Administration and president of the Kaufmann Department Stores, addressing last night's session of the convention, envisaged price ceilings on many commodities, rationing, taxes, Federal Government borrowing out of current savings of taxpayers and monetary controls as anti-inflationary measures. He held that the "inflation potential" ahead was "tremendous," and urged two broad lines of attack on the problem.

"First," he said, "we may fix price ceilings on many or all goods and supplement these price ceilings by rationing the commodities whose prices are controlled, or, second, we may adopt an aggressive fiscal policy supplemented by monetary controls, sufficient to divert from current income enough funds to keep consumers from demanding more goods than are available at present prices."

Effective price control will accomplish four major objectives, Mr. Kaufmann asserted, listing them as (1) strengthening of the nation by not buying armaments in a runaway market; (2) speeding of war production by prevention of speculation in raw materials; (3) minimizing of discount by equitable distribution of war effort, and (4) more orderly readjustment of post-war problems by elimination of an aftermath of deflation.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '47-43	103.29	103.29	103.29
1 3¼s '46-43	104.15	104.15	104.15
1 4s '54-44	108.25	108.25	108.25
1 2⅞s '60-55	109.22	109.22	109.22
1 2⅜s '59-56	108.26	108.26	108.26
3 2½s '72-67	100.8	100.8	100.8

New York City Bonds

3 3s '80	104¼	104¼	104¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝
3 Adams Exp 4s '48	100½	100½	100½
3 Alleghany 5s '50 Mod	62	62	62
14 Am & For P 5s 2030	66⅛	66	66⅛
1 Am Int 5½s '49	99	99	99
1 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
20 Am T&T 3s 56	108	108	108
5 Arm Del 4s 55	104⅞	104½	104⅞
41 A C Line 1st 4s 52	82½	82	82⅛
20 A C Line cfi 4s 52	72⅝	82½	72½
25 A C Line 4½s 64	66	65¾	66
2 A C Line 5s 45	98	98	98
5 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	38½	38	38
7 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Atl Gu & Wl 5s 59	99½	99½	99½
2 Atl Refin 3s 53	105	105	105
22 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	64¾	64¼	64½
20 B&O 95 st A	38	37¾	37¾
52 B&O 95 st C	43¼	43	43
10 B&O 2000 st D	37¾	37⅜	37⅜
36 B&O 96 st F	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞
52 B&O cv 60 st	38¼	37½	37¾
6 B&O 4s 48	62½	61⅞	61⅞
6 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	53	53	53
22 B&O S W 50 st	46½	46⅛	46⅛
4 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	54	53½	54
7 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	53½	53	53
1 Bell TPa 5s 48B	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
10 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C	128¾	128¾	128¾
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
6 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104	103⅝	404
12 Bost&Me 4½s 70	38¾	38⅝	38⅝
6 Bost & Me 4s 60	74¾	74½	74¾
4 Bost & NY AirL 4s 55	16	16	16
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	108	107½	107½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 47	105¼	105¼	105¼
35 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	104½	104	104¼
12 Buf R&P 57 st	39⅞	39¼	39½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	57½	57½	57½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	106½	106½	106½
3 Can Nat Ry 4s 70	104	104	104
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	105½	105½	105½
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105⅛	105½	105⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Can Nor 6½ 46	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Can Pac 5s 54	87¼	87¼	87½
1 Carthage&Adir 4s 81	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Celanese 3s 55	100	100	100
2 Celotex 4½s 47ww	95½	95½	95½
47 Cent of Ga cn 5s 45	12⅞	12⅝	12¾
7 CenNYPow 3¾s 62	107	107⅛	107⅜
22 Cen Pec 5s 60	54⅜	54¼	54¼
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76	76	76
1 Cen PThu ShL 4s 54	68	68	68
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	16½	16½	16½
7 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	15	15	15
2 Certain-td 5s 48	84	84	84
1 ChpP&P (38)4¾s 50	103	103	103
5 C&O 3½s 96D	102	102	102
10 Chi&Alton 5s 49	15½	15¼	15¼
3 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
4 CB&Q 4½s 77	72⅜	72	72⅜
16 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82½	82	82½
8 CB&Q 3½s 11 49	89	88⅝	88⅞
6 Chi&E Ill inc 97	28¼	27¾	28
5 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	39	39	39
4 ChiGtW 4s 88	65½	65⅝	65⅝
5 Chi I&L 6s 66	9¼	9¼	9¼
36 Chi I&L 5s 66	9¼	9¼	9¼
40 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	11½	11¼	11⅜
21 CMSP&P ad Is 2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	44¼	44	44
33 CM&SP 4½s 89C	44	43½	43½
22 CM&SP 4½s 89E	43&	43½	43½
24 CM&SP en 4s 89	43¼	42½	42⅞
3 Chi&NW 6½s 36	30⅛	30	30
14 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16½	16⅜	16½
5 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
18 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	13¼	13⅛	13¼
10 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	16½	16¼	16½
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	16	16	16
30 Chi & NW 4s 87	25	24¾	25
5 Chi Ry 5s 27	46¾	46¾	46¾
10 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	12¾	12¾	12¾
26 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2	1⅞	1⅞
31 CRI & P 4s 88	21¼	20¾	21
99 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
11 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	64	64	64
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108½	108½	108½
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	100¾	100½	100½
2 Childs Co 5s 43	38	38	38
2 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
5 CCC&StL 4½s 77	52	51	51
14 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	82	82	82
8 Clev Un Term 5s 73	70½	70¼	70¼
13 Clev Un Term 4½s 77 C	65	64	64
1 Col Fuel 5s 70	86	86	86
1 Col & So 4½s 80	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
5 Columbia G 5s 52 May	101⅜	101¼	101¼
64 Columbia G 5s 1961	100½	100	100
2 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	83	83	83
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	102½	102½	102½
6 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	27½	27½	27½
87 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58⅜	57¾	58
1 D & R G 4½s 36	12¾	12¾	12¾
9 D & R G 4s 36	13	12⅞	13
5 D & RGW rfg 5s 78	13½	13⅜	13½
5 Det Ed 3s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	107½	107½	107½
5 El Paso & SW 5s 65	62	62	62
1 Erie 4¾s 75	104½	104½	104½
58 Erie 4½s 2015	52¾	52	52⅛
59 Erie 4s 95	87¼	86⅞	87⅜
6 Firestone T&R 3s 61	95	94½	95
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97	97	97
1 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	21	21	21
30 Goodrich 4¼s 56	96¾	96¼	96¼
17 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	98¾	98⅜	98½
12 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96¾	96½	96¾
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
3 Gulf M & N 5s 50	88½	88½	88½
1 Gulf M & Oh 5s 75	72	72	72
17 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	57	56½	57
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 Hudson Coal 5s62A	39	38¼	38¼
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10¼	10¼	10½
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¼	101¼	101¼
14 Ill Cen 4s 52	46½	46¼	46¼
8 Ill Cen 4s 53	43½	43¾	43¼
19 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43¼	43	43
4 NO Tex&Mex 4s 56C	42½	42	42½
7 Ill Cen 5s 55	52¼	52	52
3 Il Cen Stl 3½s 51 reg	45	45	45
21 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	47⅛	46	46⅛
20 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43⅛	42¾	42¾
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Inspirot C Cop 4s 52	100½	100½	100½
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	100	100	100
21 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 21	13½	13	13
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	12	12	12
25 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	23½	23½	23½
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104	104	104
17 Int T&T 4½s 52	42	41¾	41¾
17 Int T&T 5s 55	44½	44	44
5 James F&Clea 4s 59	50	50	50
12 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	44¾	44¼	44½
1 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	43¼	43¼	43¼
12 K C South 3s 50	63	63	63
2 Kresge Found 3s 50	100½	100½	100½
4 Lac Gas 5½s 53	81½	80½	80½
3 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	81½	80½	80½
2 Lac Gas 5s 42	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	48	48	48
5 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	36	36	36
17 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30½	29¾	29¾
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 streg	54½	54⅛	54½
15 Leh Val Term 5s 51	55	54½	54½
5 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
9 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	82⅜	81¾	82
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	97	96½	96½
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	92	92	92
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	85	85	85
5 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	88	88	88
3 Maine Cen 4s 45	80½	80½	80½
6 Maine Cen 4½s 60	51	50½	51
10 Manati Sug 4s 57	50	50	50
1 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	76½	76½	76½
18 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	105	105	105
2 Mich Cen 4½s 79	63½	63½	63½
5 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106	106	106
1 MidlandCRR 5s 40	47½	47½	47½
3 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	38¾	38¾	38¾
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
19 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	30	29½	29½
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	10¾	10½	10½
3 M-K-T 4½s 78	25	25	25
33 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	36⅛	36	36⅛
1 Mo Pac cv25½s 49	1	1	1
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	26	26	26
47 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	26	25⅝	25¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	26	26	26
23 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	23½	23⅜	23⅜
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104⅞	104½	104½
2 Mor & Essex 5s 55	41¼	41¼	41¼
4 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
28 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	30⅜	38⅞	39
17 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104½	104½
7 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
1 N Eng RR 5s 45	61	61	61
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
13 N Orl Term 4s 53	74¾	74½	74¾
17 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	44⅛	44	44
6 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	42	42	42
4 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	42½	42	42½
15 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	41¾	41¾	41¾
4 NY & Erie 1st 4s 47	106	106	106
2 NY & Putnam 4s 93	46	46	46
30 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59⅛	58½	58½
36 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53⅜	52¼	52⅜
14 NYC cn 4s 98	58⅜	58	58
9 NYC 3¾s 46	95½	95⅜	95½
43 NYC cv 3¼s 52	60⅛	59½	60
4 NYC&HR 3½s 97	79	78½	79
5 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	59	58⅜	59
6 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	77½	77	77
33 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	64½	64	64
3 NY Connect 3¼s 65	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 NY Dock cv 5s 47	76¾	76¾	76¾
4 NY Dock Co 4s 51	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107½	107½	107½
2 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	59	59	59
35 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	30	29¾	29¾
32 NYNH&H 4½s67	27¼	27	27
6 NYNH&H 4s 55	25	24½	24½
6 NYNH&H 3½s 54	24½	24¼	24½
51 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67½	66½	66¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57⅝	57½	57⅝
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57½	57½	57½
14 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53½	53	53⅛
2 Nor Pac 4s '97	75	75	75
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42	42
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	111	111	111
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '64	111¾	111	111
6 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108	107¾	107¾
5 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s '46	112¾	112⅝	112⅝
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	82½	82½	82½
1 Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	82½	82½	82½
3 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	107¼	107	107¼
9 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	108⅛	108	108
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111	111	111
5 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	90	90	90
15 Para Pict 4s '56	100	100	100
4 Pen Co 4½s '63	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
19 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	106	105½	105½
7 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	107½	107½	107½
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108⅜	108	108⅜
12 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102½	102¼	102⅜
6 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92½	92⅛	92⅛
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99	98¾	98¾
4 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Pen RR 3¾s 70	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
22 Pen RR 3½s 52	86½	86	86
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	45¾	45¾	45¾
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	71¾	71	71
10 Pere Marq 4½s 80	63½	63	63
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	62½	62½	62½
54 Ph Read S&I cv 6s 49	6	5⅞	6
2 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	105¾	105½	105½
5 PCC & SL 4¼s 77	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 PCC & S L 4½s 42 B	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s 52	103	102⅝	103
10 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	79¾	79¾	79¾
2 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Reading 4½s 97 A	80¾	80¾	80¾
7 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104	103⅞	104
13 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104¼	104	104
2 Revere Cop&B 3¼s 60	99	99	99
2 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	44½	44½	44½
1 Saguenay Pow 4½s 66	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
10 StLPeo&NW5s48	34	33⅞	33⅞
6 St L S F 5s 50 B	14⅜	14½	14⅜
29 St L S F 4½s 78	14¾	14½	14⅝
1 StLSF 4½s 78 rct st	14	14	14
92 St L S F 4s 50 A	13½	13⅛	13¼
8 St L S F 4s50A ct	13	13	13
22 St L SW 5s 52	39½	39⅛	39½
1 St L SW rfg 5s 90	20½	20¼	20⅛
7 SA&A Pass 4s 43	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
17 Seab AL cn 6s 45	7⅞	7½	7½
5 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
4 Sea A L 4s 50 st	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
2 Sea A L rfg 4s59	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	97½	97½	97½
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	107	107	107
1 So Bell T&T 3s 59	105	105	105
10 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	64¾	64	64
5 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	64¼	64¼	64¼
31 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17¼	17	17¼
8 Third Ave 4s 60	55	55	55
5 Union Oil Cal 4s 42	101	101	101
4 Un Pac 3½s 80	105	105	105
5 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	70	70	70
2 US Steel 2.55s 54	101½	101½	101½
2 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
5 Utah P&L 5s 44	101½	101½	101½
5 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	26¾	26¾	26¾
2 Wabash 1st 5s 39	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
100 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	84⅞	84½	84⅞
78 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞
2 Wabash 5s 80 ad	25¾	25¾	25¾
10 Wabash 4½s 78 asd	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
11 Warner Bros 6s 48	95½	95½	95½
1 Wash Cen 4s 48	74	74	74
5 West Pen P 5½s 66	111	111	111
5 West Shore 4s 2361	48¾	48½	48¾
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	46	46	46
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	46	46	46
5 Westn Md 4s 52	91½	91	91
2 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	27	26¾	26⅝
8 Western Un 5s 51	88	87¾	87¾
10 Western Un 5s 60	85¾	85½	85½
11 Westh Elec 2½s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	94¾	94⅝	94¾
20 Wis Cen 4s 48	40¾	40	40
1 Young S&T 3¼s 60	100½	100½	100½

Foreign Bonds

6 Antioquia 7s 45 A	11	11	11
49 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	69½	68⅝	69½
1 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	69	69	69
2 Argentine 4½s 48	82½	92½	92½
2 Argentine 4½s 71	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
5 Australia 4½s 56	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
25 Baco Limited 5s	25½	25½	25½
44 Brazil 6½s 26-57	20	19⅞	20
35 Brazil 6½s 27-57	20	19⅜	20
9 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	20⅞	20½	20⅞
1 Brisbane 5s 57	58	58	58
17 Buen A 4¾s 77 C	60	59½	60
3 Buen A 4¾s 75	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
2 Canada 5s 52	101⅜	101⅜	101⅝
11 Canada 3½s 61	98¾	98½	98½
1 Canada 3s 68	95	95	95
30 Canada 2½s 45	99⅝	99½	99⅝
17 Chile Mtg B 6s 61asd	14½	14½	14½
12 Chile 6s60asd	15	15	15
20 Chile6s 61 Jan asd	15	15	15
14 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	15¼	15	15¼
6 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	15	15	15
15 Chile 6s 63 asd	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
14 Colomb 3s 70	32¾	32¾	32¾
2 Copenhag 5s 52	24½	24½	24½
5 Copenhag 4½s 53	23½	23½	23½
2 Costa Rica 7s 51	14	14	14
7 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	10	10	10
11 Minas Ger 6½s 58	11⅞	11¾	11½
2 Montevideo 6s 59	70	70	70
1 Paulista Rv 7s 42	98	98	98
5 Pernambuco 7s 47	10	10	10
1 Peru 7s 59	8½	8½	8½
21 Peru 1st 6s 60	8½	8½	8½
1 Poland 4½s 63 asd	8½	8½	8½
2 Poland 4½s 68 asd	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
9 Rio de Jan 8s 46	12	12	12
26 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	10½	10½	10½
14 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
21 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
5 Santa Fe (Prov) 4s 64	65½	65½	65½
31 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	62½	62	62½
7 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	29¾	29	29¾
2 Urug aj 3⅞s&4¼s&5s	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
5 Urug 4¼s 4½s 78	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
4 Urug cv3¾s&4¼s&5s 79	55	55	55

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 4,422,000; previous day, 9,588,900; week ago, 11,082,100; year ago, 8,432,850; two years ago, 5,470,750; Jan. 1 to date, 97,113,150; Year Ago, 132,615,600; two years ago, 85,883,750.

Dividend Declarations

Initial

Company	Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
National Bronx Bank of N Y	$2	Jan. 30	Jan. 9

Extra

First National Bank & Trust Co (Montclair, N J)	$2	Jan. 20	Jan. 15
Holland Paper Co Ltd	15c	Feb. 14	Feb. 4

Irregular

Appleton Co	50c	Feb. 2	Jan. 20
First Boston Corp	30c	Jan. 31	Jan. 24
Intertype Corp	25c	Feb. 16	Feb. 2
Merchants Nat Bank (New Bedford, Mass)	$1	Feb. 2	Jan. 13
Rutland & Whitehall R R	$1.15	Feb. 16	Jan. 31

Accumulated

Dominion-Scottish Investments, Ltd, 5 pf	50c	Mar. 3	Feb. 20
Penn Bankers & Securities Corp $ pf	$1	Jan. 30	Jan. 23

Liquidating

Prudential Invest	35c	Feb. 2	Jan. 26

Stock

Detroit Bank (Mich)	5%	Feb. 14	Jan. 31
Peoples Nat Bank (Brooklyn, N Y)	5%	Feb. 2	Jan. 13

Reduced

First Nat Bnk (Scranton, Pa)	20c	Q Feb.	Jan. 15

Regular

Adams Millis	25c	Feb. 2	Jan. 23
Aluminium, Ltd	$2	Q Mar. 5	Feb. 13
Am Thermos B	50c	Feb. 2	Jan. 20
Amer Nat Bank & Co (Chicago)	$2	Q Jan. 15	Jan. 14
do	$2	Q Apr. 15	Apr. 14
Bendix Aviation	$1	Mar. 2	Feb. 6
Bronxville Trust Co (Bronxville, N. Y.)	$1	Q Feb. 2	Jan. 24
Champion P & F	25c	Mar. 16	Feb. 28
do 6 pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar.

New Autos to Be Held in Storage for at Least a Year

New Canadian Bond Issue Of $600,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The Dominion will float a war loan amounting to $600,000,000 in February. This has been announced by Finance Minister Ilsley. Some weeks ago Mr. Ilsley told the country that the new loan would be issued, and that the amount asked from the people would be in the neighborhood of $500,000,000. "With the intensification of the war it is clear that we shall need at least $600,000,000," Mr. Ilsley has explained, "and it is this amount that will be our objective in the Victory Loan Drive which will take place from about mid-February into March."

The same amount was asked in the Victory Loan 1941 issued last June, and this was substantially oversubscribed. The new loan is to be issued under the direction of the New National War Finance Committee, the chairman of which is Mr. G. W. Spinney, general manager of the Bank of Montreal.

War Is Costly

The financial toll of war mounts rapidly. At the present rate of expenditure about one half the costs of war are covered by revenues and one half by borrowings. During the present fiscal year which ends on March 31, direct war costs will be between $1,400,000,000 and $1,500,000,000. To this must be added about $900,000,000, the outlay for financial aid to Britain on her purchases in this country, and from $450,000,000 to $470,000,000, the expenses of civil government. Total expenses will be probably between $2,800,000,000 and $2,900,000,000, of which about 50 per cent will be defrayed by revenues of the Dominion Government.

It has been estimated that in recent months Canada has been spending about 44 per cent of her national income on war. In the past year this income was placed at about $5,200,000,000. It is predicted that in 1942 it will exceed $6,000,000,000. In spite of this increase it is believed certain that in the coming year more than 50 per cent of the total will go for war expenses.

Good Work Done

Quietly and unobtrusively, the Finance Minister and his able advisers have gained steadily in public esteem since the war began. Their work lacks the public appeal of that of the heads of the war services. They have the thankless task of reaching more and more deeply into the pockets of the taxpayer, but they have gained the confidence of the people through their policy of carefully balancing the proportion of public expense that could be paid by taxes and the part that had to be raised by borrowing, and by the firm but impartial way they have administered measures of economic control.

Justice Department Dismisses Many In Oil Anti-Trust Suit

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department has dismissed one major oil company defendant and 47 minor defendants from its huge anti-trust suit against the industry, leaving the American Petroleum Institute, 21 major companies and more than 300 subsidiary and affiliate companies in the case.

The dismissal action, disclosed by an official, was taken quietly more than a week ago in Federal District Court here. The motion was a single sentence and gave no reason for asking dismissal.

The chief defendant taken out of the suit was Barnsdall Oil Company, Tulsa, Okla. It was explained officially that this company had ceased its "integrated" operations and was simply a producing company. Many of the companies against which the action was dropped have been dissolved, an official said.

The suit was filed last Sept. 30 after being delayed for months while the National Defense Advisory Council studied its possible effect on defense plans. The council suggested that the "prayer for relief" proposed by anti-trust officials might hinder the defense program.

In general, the suit charges that the defendants sought to control prices, production and distribution and asked divorcement of production from the transportation and marketing phases of the industry.

Business Failures Below '41

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended Jan. 8 numbered 203, compared with 136 in the previous week and 262 in the comparable week of 1941, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

ARLINGTON MILLS
DIVIDEND NO. 150

A dividend of one dollar and fifty cents per share has been declared, payable on Thursday, January 15, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2, 1942, payable by The New England Trust Company. Transfer Agent, Boston.

Albert H. Chamberlain, Treasurer.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Elected Director

Charles L. Jones

Elected a director of Continental Can Co. Mr. Jones, who is president of the Jones-Atkinson Corporation, was formerly vice-president and a director of Socony Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., resigning a few years ago after 40 years of service here and abroad. He is also a director and member of the executive committees of the Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York, National Distillers Products Corporation, Bush Terminal Building Co. and James B. Sipe Paint Co.

Treasury Now Weighs Tax On Manufactures

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia said today he had passed on to the Treasury, without recommendations, a proposal for a new type of manufacturer's tax which might raise a considerable portion of the $9,000,000,000 in new levies requested by President Roosevelt.

Senator George, who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said the proposal called for a low percentage tax on manufactured articles after deductions had been made for the cost of production. The primary profits on these articles thus would become subject to tax, if the proposal were adopted.

Senator George said that of the many revenue-raising proposals which had been submitted to him, this was one of few he considered worth further study. He said the plan "might have the value of reaching some firms which now take such large allowances for depletion, payment of interest and other factors that they are subjected to very little tax."

He said he had received no indications when the Treasury would be ready to present further tax suggestions to Congress, nor whether such suggestions would take the form of a concrete program or would merely involve the computation of how much certain forms of taxation would raise.

There were reports, however, that the Treasury might not be ready with its suggestions for another week or even longer.

United Aircraft Stock Sold Publicly

NEW YORK (AP)—Harriman Ripley & Co. and associated underwriters have sold to the public at $100 a share about 106,000 shares of United Aircraft Corp. 5 per cent preferred stock which was left unsubscribed by stockholders, it was learned in financial circles.

Common stockholders of United Aircraft, who had until Jan. 13 to subscribe to 265,669 shares, took a little more than 60 per cent of the amount available. The offering price was also $100 a share.

France Found to Be Plunging Ever Deeper Into Inflation

By Egon Kaskeline
French Journalist

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—France's serious economic situation caused by the German occupation of the country finds expression in the state of her public finances. Despite of all Vichy's efforts no effective financial reorganization will be possible so long as France continues to pay more than 100,000,000,000 francs occupation costs per annum, and French economy is mercilessly plundered by the Germans. Neither taxes nor government loans can cover state expenditure and the Government is again obliged to have recourse to the printing press. France is increasingly plunged into inflation.

The men who today handle France's public finances have, however, tried to make the best of a bad job. Vichy's Ministry of Finance is headed by Yves Bouthillier, once right-hand man of Paul Reynaud who then reorganized the French budget. Bouthillier's aides likewise are experienced officials of the Third Republic. As compared with the financial policy of the parliamentary regime the Vichy Finance Minister has the advantage of not having to fight the politically expedient financial demands of deputies. Bouthillier's attempts to reorganize public finance after the defeat could never attain anything but limited successes; but he somehow managed to alleviate financial hardships.

Drop In Buying Power

It is difficult to draw any comparison between the French budgets of the past three years. The purchasing power of the French franc has constantly decreased. An increase in tax-receipts, on the other hand, as stated in the new budget, does not signify an actual improvement in the economic situation of the country. More cash now buys fewer goods. The smaller deficit in the 1942 budget as compared with that of 1941, however, scores a partial success for Vichy's financial policy.

French Budget in 1940, 1941, 1942
In Millions of Francs

Ordinary Budget	1940	1941	1942
Receipts	79,961	68,205	80,000
Expenditures	79,889	96,959	105,000
Deficit	+0,072	28,755	25,000
Supplementary budget		37,223	33,000
Budget-Deficit (Uncovered by regular revenue)		65,978	58,000
Occupation costs		130,000	110,000
Total uncovered State obligations		195,978	168,000

At a press reception on the New Year's Day, at which he presented the 1942 budget, Monsieur Bouthillier stated that "he was convinced that France had escaped the danger of monetary collapse." Yet, in spite of improved conditions, it is difficult to share Monsieur Bouthillier's optimism.

In 1941, the Minister of Finance succeeded in financing the greater part of the budget-deficit by placing treasury-bonds with private French banks. The uncovered advances to the State by the Bank of France merely increased from 66,000,000,000 francs in July 1941 to 70,000,000,000 francs in December 1941.

The German occupation costs, however, are still exclusively paid by means of the printing-press and were, in 1941, as high as 130,000,000,000 francs.

French note-circulation rose from 218,000,000,000 francs in December 1940 to 225,000,000,000 francs in October 1941.

The Germans have not been able to use the enormous amounts which the French have had to put at their disposal. Since June 1940 the French payments to Germany amounted to 180,000,000,000 francs, 60,000,000,000 of which are still unused and credited to Germany's account with the Bank of France.

Germany Cuts Cost

This explains why, in November 1941, Germany agreed to cut occupation costs from 400,000,000 to 300,000,000 francs daily, an agreement retroactive as of May 1941. France's financial burden will be thus reduced to 110,000,000,000 francs in 1942. This reduction, while affecting Germany's unused credit with the Bank of France, will not influence the actual spending-power of the occupation authorities. Today, France is aiming at a new reduction of occupation costs. These reparations impose too heavy a burden on the French economy.

The partial success in handling France's public finance is proved by the fact that—while the French public debt increased considerably in 1941—the amount provided in the 1942 budget for the service of the debt has dropped from 18,600,000,000 to 18,000,000,000 francs. Profiting from the large amount of ready cash on the market, the French government was able to lower the rate of interest on treasury-bonds and other government loans.

The rate of interest on treasury-bonds was reduced from 3½ per cent to 1¾ per cent, that of the defense-bonds from 5-5½ per cent to 4 per cent. The French Treasury was likewise successful in converting part of the floating debt into long-termed loans and even in receiving some 3,000,000,000 francs cash-subscription for its most recent sinking-fund loan.

Budget Receipts

The budget receipts for 1942 are greatly affected by bad economic conditions. Custom receipts, one of the most important sources of revenue for the peace-time budget, have almost completely disappeared with the collapse of France's foreign trade.

The budget for 1942 introduces heavier taxation such as new luxury taxes and increased incomes taxes. Since the purchasing power of the French franc, however, has decreased, the increase in tax receipts will be mainly nominal. While, in 1941, only 50 per cent of the budget was covered by regular income, revenue in 1942 amounts to 58 per cent of the total expenditure.

On the spending side of the 1942 budget the large amount of 32,000,000,000 francs—6,000,000,000 francs more than in 1941—has been earmarked for military expenditure. This is, indeed, remarkable, since the armistice agreement provided for complete demobilization of the French army. The Minister of Finance however, pointed out that the costs of a professional army of 100,000 men are high and can not be reduced. The supplementary budget of 33,000,000,000 francs as against 37,000,000,000 in 1941 provides for the settlement of war contracts and for public works.

Social expenditure has increased considerably. The extraordinary budget likewise provides for an expenditure of 3,000,000,000 francs to cover the margin between the wheat price paid to the French farmers and the actual bread price which is artificially kept low.

The present favorable development of the state-budget in France gives reason to hope that after a German defeat a recovery of French economy will not be hampered by a shattered state of public finances.

Nelson Right Man, Says NAM Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—The appointment of Donald M. Nelson as head of the new war production board by President Roosevelt unifies the nation and insures the defeat of its enemies, according to Walter D. Fuller, chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers.

"First, the President, by his action, has created a most vitally needed office of single authority," Mr. Fuller said in an address before the Advertising Club of New York here yesterday.

"Second, the President has selected a man without peer in the business world.

"Third, when the President writes into law, as he has indicated he will do, complete and unequivocal authority to a single war production chief, he will have made the most important move since the declaration of the war emergency, and by this wise, courageous delegation of power, assured the entire nation of fulfillment of our common aim to massacre the Axis by mass production."

Acetylene Process Claimed To Cut Ersatz Rubber Cost

AMARILLO, Texas (AP)—Two young engineers from Pittsburgh said they were producing acetylene in an experimental plant at a cost low enough to use it in making synthetic rubber on a basis competitive with the natural product.

John B. Orr, Jr., a chemist, and J. A. Stranahan, Jr., an industrial engineer, said they built a small pilot plant in the Moore County gas field last August.

Using natural gas as a raw product, they said the plant had been turning out 1,000 cubic feet of acetylene almost daily since Sept. 1.

Acetylene can be produced through this process at less than a fourth the cost now necessary for commercial production, Mr. Stranahan claimed.

Mr. Orr and Mr. Stranahan said the experiments were carried on with the advice of Dr. E. R. Weidlein, director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research in Pittsburgh and head of the chemical division of OPM.

Sales Director

Matar Studio

Roger Bourland

Appointed director of sales promotion of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. Mr. Bourland has been with the company since 1936.

Am. Telephone Net Equal To $10.01 a Share

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported today preliminary 1941 net profits of $187,005,000, or $10.01 a share, compared with $188,344,032, or $10.08 a share in 1940.

These figures covered the parent company only, and did not include its proportionate interest in the undivided profits of subsidiaries. The 1941 earnings included a partial estimate for December.

For the 12 months ended Nov. 30, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported earnings of its subsidiary companies of the Bell System, applicable to the stock of the American company, were $193,914,668, or $10.38 a common share, compared with $204,253,916 or $10.93 a share in the preceding 12 months.

Downward Revision Of Taxes Urged By Taxpayers Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recommendations for downward revision of Federal, state and local taxes were made by business and taxpayer groups here.

The Commerce and Industry Association advocated imposition of a Federal withholding tax at a rate of not more than 5 per cent upon a limited amount of income, drastic reductions in non-defense expenditures and no increase in social security taxes in a letter to Senate and House finance committees in Washington.

The Association held it would be "extremely unfair" to increase individual income tax rates "without bringing within the scope of the income tax the very large number of people whose incomes have greatly expanded as a result of the defense production."

"The heavy increases in corporation taxes and individual income taxes in the middle and higher brackets effectively remove the likelihood of inflationary spending by those dependent upon invested income or upon earned income in all but the lower brackets," the Association said.

Simultaneously, William J. Brede, executive secretary of the Taxpayers Federation, declared that government economy is necessary if the United States is to wage a successful war against the Axis. The Nation's fiscal condition presents a challenge to the "most scientific minds in the country to work out a tax plan that will not destroy democratic liberties, Mr. Brede said.

Raw Materials Imports Restricted

WASHINGTON (AP)—The OPM made seven additions to the growing list of raw materials which may not be imported into the United States except by Government agencies.

The new order, effective immediately, covers hides and skins, South African asbestos, seed oil, coconut oil, copra, palm oil, and tung oil.

New Brunswick Reports Record Surplus for Year

FREDERICTON, N. B. (CP)—A record high surplus of $901,233 on current account, record receipts of $10,948,040, record expenditures of $10,046,806 and a record reduction of $747,725 in the net debt are shown in the annual financial statement of New Brunswick for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 last. A surplus of $31,301 had been estimated in the 1941 budget.

Revenues exceeded the estimates by $808,185, while expenditures were $61,748 less than anticipated.

The net debt stands at $85,032,940.

Superior Oil Net $2.50

NEW YORK (AP)—Superior Oil Co. of California reported for the quarter ended Nov. 30, 1941, net profit of $1,057,345, after provision of $300,000 for federal income taxes, or $2.50 a share on capital stock. This compared with a net loss of $13,178 in the like 1940 quarter.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 10

When to Report Income From Salaries, Wages, and Other Sources

Salaried persons and wage earners whose income is derived from personal services form the largest number of Federal income taxpayers. This year this army of taxpayers will be greatly increased. Those who paid an income tax for 1940 have received the forms for the 1941 income tax return through the mails. In order that none may escape filing the return, employers are required to report on Form 1099, accompanied by transmittal Form 1096, the names of all their employees to whom, if single, they made payments of $750 or more in 1941, and if married, $1,500 or more. If the marital status of the employee is unknown, he must be reported as single.

These returns should be filed on or before February 15, 1942, with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Returns Distribution Section, Washington, D. C.

The law contemplates that every individual, if single, or if married but not living with spouse, whose gross income for 1941 was $750 or more, must file an income-tax return. Excuses for not doing so do not relieve the delinquent from responsibility for the delinquency.

Neither the President of the United States, nor the Vice President nor Federal judges, nor Members of Congress, are exempt from filing returns.

All types of compensation, unless specifically excluded by statute, should be incorporated in the gross income of the taxpayer. A minister of the Gospel, for instance, must report all fees he receives—for funerals, for masses, for baptisms, for marriages, and for other like services. In addition to salaries, wages, fees, and commissions, all bonuses, tips, prizes, awards, retiring allowances for past services, and other forms of compensation are rated as part of one's income. If a person is paid in whole or in part for his services by anything other than money, the fair market value of the thing taken must be reported as income.

Compensation credited to the account of or set apart for a taxpayer, without any substantial limitation or restriction, and which may be drawn upon by him at any time, is subject to tax for the year during which so credited or set apart, although not then actually reduced to possession. If the services were rendered during the year 1940, or even prior thereto, but the compensation was not received, or made unqualifiedly subject to demand by the taxpayer until 1941, the entire amount is taxable in 1941 when the taxpayer is reporting on the cash receipts and disbursements basis, which is the basis used by most individuals in reporting net income.

Dealer Garages Are to Store 130,000 Cars

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—plans for storing a reserve supply of 130,000 new automobiles in dealers' garages throughout the country were announced today by Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

Automobiles shipped by manufacturers after today will go into the stockpile and probably none of the stored cars will be offered for sale—even under rationing—for at least a year.

Dealers will be allowed to add charges for storage, insurance and other expenses — approximately $15 a month—to the price of each car when it finally is sold.

Sales of new automobiles were halted Jan. 1 pending establishment of a rationing system, now expected to go into operation about Feb. 2. All production of new automobiles is expected to stop after Jan. 31 to permit conversion of the atuomobile industry to mass production of military equipment.

Manufacturers were allowed to produce 204,000 cars during January before shutting down. With 130,000 of these slated for the stockpile, a total of about 525,000 cars will be available for rationing, including about 450,000 now in the hands of dealers.

The OPM instructed automobile manufacturers today not to ship additional cars to dealers unless they agree to the stockpile rules. These forbid sale of a car in the supply without government permission, require the dealers to make tires and tubes on stored cars available for sale elsewhere at government request, and prohibit sale of the automobiles at excessive prices.

Testifying before a House Committee on small business during the day, Mr. Henderson hinted that there were no present plans to ration used cars, although orders putting a price ceiling on them were ready "if it becomes necessary."

Axel Wenner-Gren Among 1,800 Added To U. S. Blacklist

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The multi-millionaire Swedish financial operator Axel Wenner-Gren was put on the State Department's war blacklist today just as he was considering formation of a $100,000,000 syndicate in Mexico.

The fabulous Swede who numbers Greta Garbo and the Duke and Duchess of Windsor among his friends appeared under the headings Mexico and Peru in an addition of 1,800 individuals and firms to the blacklist. The list is made up of those the State Department deems "to be acting for the benefit" of the enemy or those to whom the export of various goods might be detrimental to American defense.

An associate of Mr. Wenner-Gren's said in Mexico that the industrialist was "by no stretch of the imagination an Axis sympathizer" and that the blacklisting was "a terrible mistake." Mr. Wenner-Gren was said to be in Vera Cruz to meet his wife on her return from the Bahamas, where he has a mansion, Shangri-La.

His activities in Mexico came to light last Nov. 28 when Gen. Maximino Avila Camacho, Mexican Communications Minister, and brother of the President of Mexico, disclosed that Mr. Wenner-Gren was looking into the possibilities of a syndicate to invest more than $100,000,000 in that country.

General Avila Camacho said then that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor were to visit Mexico as Mr. Wenner-Gren's guests some time in January, traveling aboard the Swedish industrialist's yacht, the Southern Cross. The Windsors had used the Southern Cross once before for a crossing from Nassau to Miami, Fla., for a dental operation for the Duchess.

The richly appointed 1,851-ton vessel was among ships which rescued survivors of the British steamer Athenia, torpedoed in the North Atlantic Sept. 3, 1939, the day the British-German war began. Since then it has appeared at various ports in the Western Hemisphere. Mr. Wenner-Gren and his wife sailed on the Southern Cross last July to Peru, where he had sponsored an archaeological expedition.

In its new blacklist the State Department for the first time names individuals and firms outside the Western Hemisphere. Individuals and firms in Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey are included.

Old Colony Trust Co. Directors Name Officers

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, held Wednesday, the following officers were appointed:

Chairman of the Board, T. Jefferson Coolidge; President, Channing H. Cox; Vice-Presidents, Henry N. Andrews, Arthur L. Coburn, Jr., John Coulson, E. Russell Davis, Rollin B. Fisher (and Trust Officer), Warren G. Lawson, A. Stanley North, Olaf Olsen, S. Parkman Shaw, John A. Tuckerman, Charles Weston, Oliver Wolcott; Counsel, Oliver Wolcott; Assistant Vice-President, Basil S. Collins; Secretary, Earnest B. Dustan; Treasurer Bernt W. W. Newhall, and Assistant Treasurers, Rogers D. Clark, Andrew H. Garbutt, Arthur M. Pearson.

Trust Officers, Ronald D. Birch, Harry N. Bond, Charles F. Collins, Warwick V. Harris, G. Faulkner Kendall, T. L. H. Kennedy, Alden H. MacIntyre, Alfred C. Malm, Ralph E. Roach, Thomas P. Salmon, Philip A. Scott, Herbert J. Smith, John D. Tsenholm; Assistant Trust Officers, Ralph P. Richardson, Herbert A. Towns; Investment Officers, John G. Cushman, Clement C. Sawtell; Assistant Investment Officers, John A. Blanchard, 2nd, B. Allen Rowland; Real Estate Officer, Edward H. Rudd; Assistant Real Estate Officer, Henry P. Kearns, and Assistant Secretaries, Abbott W. Fish, Alexander Henderson, Frank E. O'Donnell, Lewis W. Parker, George W. Peterson, Emma J. Puffer.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

PECANS

WE WILL ship prepaid to you, ten pounds big, beautiful medium shell Pecans, anywhere in United States east of Rocky Mountains for $1.98. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bailey's Tourist Home, Dept. C. S., Camilla, Georgia.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

Bridgewater, Mass. Income producing home; six rooms, hall, bath, double garage, fireplace. If you like outdoor work, have some capital, see owner. You will be favored with a wonderful opportunity. FRANK E. TENNEY, 65 Union Street.

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listing of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRELL
71-30 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7030

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Rental opportunity of a lifetime; must leave city immediately; will sublet beautiful 8-room, 3-bath apartment at a tremendous sacrifice. 1288 Beacon Street. Asp. 3640.

APARTMENTS WANTED

LADY wishes small furnished apt. kitchenette—or will share apt.; East Side, N. Y. C. Phone SOuth 8-7352.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Remodeled old Connecticut home; house in fine condition; 11 rooms, 4 baths; artesian well; 50 miles from N. Y. City, 3 miles from town; 4 acres of land bordering on small river, including small wooded island with log cabin, outbuildings, beautiful grounds; rural scenery; $45,000; more land and small cottage if desired. Box X-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City

LEASE AND FURNISHINGS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Complete furnishings 2 room apartment, traditional Early American. Unusual opportunity; suitable bachelor or couple; purchaser must sublet to April 30. Near Prospect Park, 125 Eastern Pky. Louis Hammer. Sterling 3-1399 (7-8 p. m., except Wed.)

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Sanitary Vans. 34 Westland Avenue, Boston. KENmore 3623.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 156th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study; good food; 3 baths, radiator each room; open all year; loving hospitality; $14. Booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed, graduate nurse in attendance. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

PAYING GUESTS

BLAIR LODGE, WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y.—OPEN all year; resident, overnight and week-end guests; ideal for rest and study; modern oil heat; commuting on South Shore; 27 miles from New York. Management MRS. JANET CUBY, Wantagh 1578.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., THE KNOLLS INN—Delightful place to live; best foods; private baths; parking, reasonable. 72 Elm Avenue.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Room for business woman, breakfast privileges; near Christian Science church. Evenings after 6—President 3-7439. 1144 Bergen St. (Apt. 4).

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 2353 83rd Street—Sunny single room, congenial, quiet surroundings. Private house. ES. 2-6543.

HOLLIS, L. I., N. Y.—Large room, running water, southern exposure, convenient transportation. Hollis 8-1527.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (70th) (5-F)—Attractive, sunny single, double; immaculate rooms; water; congenial surroundings; references. EN. 2-9461.

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave.—3 items $1.00 every day. Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m. Tel. BU. 4-9028. Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Christian Scientists to learn nursing; moderate salary while learning; instructress trained at the Christian Science Benevolent Sanatorium in Boston. Write for details. TENACRE FOUNDATION, Princeton, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, office routine, handle switchboard, experienced; salary in keeping with qualifications. Write Box N-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CHEERFUL, active woman for housework in refined suburban home. Two adults, 4-year-old boy and infant. Prefer unencumbered person desiring good home. $50 a month. Give complete information. Write Box B-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

Manufacturer of Beauty products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor has dignified opportunity for married woman or widow who has probably never worked before but now finds it necessary to have additional income. Right woman can build profitable clientele in own community. Commission. Write Box BC-100, S. 3-101, General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN with 20 years' experience Wholesale and Retail Merchandising desires position as general or wholesale manager. Has general knowledge of financing and accounting. Applicant desires to join a firm with real possibilities of increasing sales. Box M-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN wishes position, Christian Scientist. Companion-light housework. Good references. Box T-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0680

CLEANING AND DYEING

BARNETT FRENCH CLEANER
We Call and Deliver—MO. 2-8320
2852 Broadway, Corner 111th Street, N. Y. C.

DOGS FOR SALE

BALTIMORE, MD. — Dachshund puppies, champion stock, $37.50 or a defense bond each. H. Lee Chambers, 4123 Roland Ave., Univ. 0864-2310.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions; prompt delivery. LONG ISLAND CHAIR RENTING CO., 42-01 218th St., Bayside, N. Y. Bayside 9-6519.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

THE GAYLOR-NELSON STUDIOS
INTERIORS 897 First Avenue—50 St. Crosstown Bus
Fine Upholstering. Beautiful Fabrics, Draperies, Lamps
Phone PL. 5-4719 — New York

Local Classified

(Continued)

MILLINERY

LADIES — "Modette" Famous Sample Hats—Saves you 50% on your hat bills. Original models from America's leading designers. $4.00, $5.00, $6.00. Modette Co., 55 W. 42nd (Room 1048), N. Y. C.

PIANOS FOR SALE

SPINETS, GRANDS, UPRIGHTS, new and used. HOLMES CO., 111 North Franklin Street, Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. Hemp. 0010.

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20 mile radius. Hardman, Peck & Company, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

PRECISION TUNING, VOICING and repairing; 22 years' experience; moderate charges. DICK SEBOUH, 41 West 125th Street, N. Y. C. LEhigh 4-1852.

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3913

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C. Trafalgar 7-6000

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
PORTABLE AGENTS
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

UPHOLSTERING

Complete Interiors—Upholstered Furniture—Draperies
THE ULLIAN CO. Reupholstering—Slip Covers
Mattresses — Box Springs
147 Charles Street, Boston Laf 2870

3-PIECE SUITE, springs retied, rewebbed refined, your premises; $10; guaranteed. Estimates on recovering. STILLMAN, PResident 2-3663, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 3-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1251

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-8113.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Time to Buy Everything You Need in
HOWLAND'S
88th Mill End Sale
Remember this is Bridgeport's Greatest Sale! No other equals it in savings.

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

Sale of Stockings, 95c
Regularly $1.15
READ'S

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187 Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fire Extinguishers
$8.50 to $12.00
Buckets and Flashlights
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

BELLE DAVIS
Dresses
Sale is still on
½ Price on Wools and Crepes
$6.95 up
34 East Putnam Avenue Tel. 5410

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1943
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800-1801

W. D. WEBB, Inc.
Expert Repair Service
on all makes of watches and clocks.
117 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 124

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Helaine Hats CHARMING, PRACTICAL and SUITABLE
for SOUTHERN WEAR and selected for your own requirements
Imported Fringed Shawls for Evening
461 Farmington Avenue

TRY!
Individual PIES
CHICKEN—PORK—BEEF
We make them and you may know they are fresh—and so GOOD
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., 32-4672
If It Is Unusual—We Have It.

STEAK BROILER
59 Elm Street Phone 7-8687
SANDWICHES ONLY
No Heavy Cooking
Open Daily Except Sundays and Holidays
6 a. m. to 7 p. m. Evenings
6 a. m. to 2 p. m. Saturdays

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
of Men's and Women's Shoes
In Progress
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

The Samuel Donchian Rug Co.
Est. 1884
Oriental and American Rugs
Broadloom Carpeting
Specializing in Expert Rug Cleansing and Repairing
205 PEARL STREET TEL. 7-1171

MERIDEN

JANUARY SALE
now in progress—including
Red Cross and Arch Preserver Shoes
Emerson & Whitney
43 COLONY STREET

JANUARY SALE
of Winter Coats
and Dresses at
Benson's
38 COLONY STREET

All are invited to
Our New Store
The Store of Tomorrow
January Sale
of Our Entire Stock
STYLETEX CO.
9 and 11 COLONY STREET

CHERNIACK CO.
Clearance Sale of
Furs--Coats--Dresses
Skirts--Blouses--Sweaters
3 COLONY STREET

ALLING RUBBER CO.
Now is the time—Everything for Skiing and Skating—Sport Coats, Caps, Gloves, Rubbers, Sweaters, Arctics.
AT THE TOWER

MIDDLETOWN

YES! It's Sears for
SKATES and SKIS
At REAL Savings!
Buy Defense Stamps and Bonds
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Star Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
516 Main Street (Rear)
Telephone 2524
Delivery Service Let us serve you

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
We have been serving Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for many years.
364 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis
79 WEST MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

Howards CLEANERS

"JOHN"
Your Hairdresser
Individuality in Permanent Waving
39 Center Street 5-4322

'blue coal' CITIES SERVICE Koppers Coke
Petroleum Products
FREE HEATING SERVICE
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
135 Temple Street 8-6131

A. D. RIDINGER & SON
Groceries—Meats
Vegetables—Fruits
Delivery Service PHONES 6-5112 6-5113
824 STATE STREET

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2218 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St., Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HATS GREATLY REDUCED
Models of Furs and Materials made at special prices by Sabel.
Lau-Ris Shop
Custom Milliners
24 WALL STREET NORWALK

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST SO. NORWALK

FRANKELS
Mid-Winter Clearance
COATS—FURS—DRESSES
for Misses and Women
115 Washington Street So. Norwalk
CHARGE ACCOUNTS INVITED

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

BAGS!
Calfskin, Buffalo, and Seal Grain Leathers in tailored, pouch and attractive strap styles, $1.95 to $4.95.
Leatherette in black, brown, navy, and tan—underarm and strap style, 94c.
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street So. Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St — So. Norwalk 14 So Main St

SALE!
ENNA JETTICKS
Regular Styles $5.00 to $6.50
3.95 and 4.45
Not every size in every style
ARNOLD'S BOOT SHOP
64 Wall St., Norwalk, Conn.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER Managing Director

STAMFORD

FUEL OIL — WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING — ELECTRIC SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Mary Brown FROCKS FOR EVERY OCCASION
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT
96 BEDFORD STREET

THE VICK REALTY CO.
Insurance of All Kinds
Real Estate
135 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

Bible and Textbook
MARKERS
McCLELLAND'S
51 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

DARIEN HAND LAUNDRY
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Tel. Darien 5-0335
Mending and Darning Free of Charge. We Call and Deliver

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	H	O	P	I	N			W	H	I	P	
A	I	D	A		A	S	I	A		O		
E	N	D		K	N	I	T			R	E	
S	D		F	A	C	T		L	E	T		
A		M	A	N	Y		H	A	N			
R	O	O	T	S		C	O	M	I	C		
	A	R	E		H	A	R	P		A		
E	R	E		C	O	I	N		G	R		
A	S		T	A	R	N		B	A	T		
S		T	A	P	S		H	E	R	O		
T	H	O	R		E	V	E	L	Y	N		

899

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7538 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GATEWAY INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Stamford's Finest
STAMFORD 3-3121—ENTERPRISE 5000
Dry Cleaning—Rug Cleaning—Fur Storage

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Get the habit of supplying your candy needs here!
Fresh, Delicious CHOCOLATES
always on hand
29c, 39c, 50c and 59c
for 1 lb. Box

Close out on Remnants. Ends of Yard Goods in beautiful assorted patterns. Your choice at 25c a yard.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET

See These Great Bargains!
P. N. Foundation Garments
now at a reduced price.
$5.00 from $7.50
The Miller & Peck Co.

January Sale
Pictures, Mirrors, Lamps, Giftwares
at discounts of 10% to 50%
CURTIS ART CO.
West Main at Leavenworth Street

"Buy Defense Stamps & Lick the Other Side"
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Charming, Colorful Draperies
We must have the right type for all of your rooms. Come in and see them today. $2.98 to $14.98.
Windsor Curtain Shop
127 BANK STREET

Save Up to 50%
in our
January Fur Sale
BLAKESLEE'S
Furs
99 North Main Street

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies. Chamber Music. Operas. Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPRING FLOWERS
Daffodils—Iris—Etc.
Danker
121 NORTH PEARL STREET

Complete Stock of
GIFTS
for MEN *and* BOYS
McMANUS & RILEY
51 STATE STREET

WHITNEY'S JANUARY SALES
offers Saving Opportunities in all departments
SHOP AND SAVE

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR SAFEKEEPING OF JEWELRY AND TAX RECEIPTS
City Safe Deposit Co.
100 State Street Tel. 3-3259

Your order for
Fuel Oil
Hi-Test Coal or Ambricoal
will be appreciated by
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN
Foot of Colonie St. 4-9111

BALDWIN

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call BOutih 8-4587
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

NEW YORK

BALDWIN (Continued)

NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE—Babylon

Ferraro's Food Market
Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Ship Chandlers
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone Babylon 529-530
40 East Main Street

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7084 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASTER MARKETS, Inc.
40 Main Street
Where you can buy your
Entire Food Needs
all under one roof
All nationally-advertised products
Quality—Service—Values
PARKING

Buy What You Need *NOW!*
Most stocks are complete and at prices that will protect your dollar. So a word to the wise will bring many customers to these mid-winter sales of clothing, accessories and household items
AT McLEAN'S

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

Half Yearly Sale
Fall and Winter
Dresses
HANNA CROWE
Sixty-Eight Chenango

We still have a Good Selection of Sale Shoes for all the Family, but we urge you to act promptly.
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

BRONXVILLE

BRONXVILLE INN
STEAK—CHICKEN—FISH
ALL CHARCOAL-BROILED
COMPLETE PLANK STEAK DINNER, $1.25
Luncheon 60c-75c Dinner $1.00
Sunday Dinner $1.25 Supper $1.00
Club Luncheons, Dinners, Wedding, Shower and Bridge Parties Thoughtfully Planned, Skillfully Executed
For Reservations Tel. BR. 2-4224
56 Pondfield Rd., W. Cor. Bronxville Rd.

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

PONDFIELD BAKERY
77 Pondfield Road
Try Our Delicious Cakes, Pies, Rolls, Buns, etc.

They are baked right in our own store

HOBLIN'S
for
Electrical Appliances, Ranges, Wall Paper
Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Avenue

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 2-0310

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

NEW YORK

BROOKVILLE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered

14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 6397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
4 STORES
- 3130 Main at Custer
- 40 High Near Main
- 304 Elmwood near Summer
- Parkridge corner Kensington

PHONE GArfield 0078

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Moved to more attractive quarters where we can serve you better. Now at
Gates Circle Apts.
1306 Delaware Avenue

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

See
'How Green Was My Valley'
Beginning
Friday, January 16
SHEA'S...
BUFFALO

AAA COAL & COKE CO.
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Reading Laundered
COAL
Every Ton Guaranteed
Fireplace and Furnace
WOOD
Phone HU. 1380

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

FAR ROCKAWAY

DAVID'S SHOES
1009 CENTRAL AVENUE
Semi Annual
Clearance Sale
Nationally Advertised Brands
Our Prices $3.45 to $5.95
F. R. 7-2139 F. R. 7-2139

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Cedarhurst Woodmere
Far Rockaway

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints
Hardware
and Housefurnishings
150-34 14th Avenue FLushing 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone. Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS - JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5360

NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso
107-18 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219—1239
BO. 8-1116 Est. 1926

Fred's Radio Shop
Sales—Service
Radio—Electrical Appliances
107-22 CONTINENTAL AVENUE

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let us call for your washing
Kew Gardens Laundry
81-67 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-2592

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
23 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

ALL FUR COATS
Drastically Reduced for January Clearance
Remodeling and Repairing
WEISS
5 E. Merrick Road Tel. Free. 4405

Carol Green's
CORSET SALE
SAVE up to ONE-THIRD and more on FLEXEES—GOSSARD—MISSIMPLICITY WARNERS—LE GANT—NEMO FLEX AND OTHER FAMOUS MAKES
80 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.
Free Parking—Entrance Thru Church Street

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

SALE *of* SUITS
and COATS
H. I. ABDELLA & SONS
7-11 Church St. Gloversville, N. Y.

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

GREAT NECK

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH. *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

HEMPSTEAD

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hepstead 370

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
305 Front Street Hempstead 1034

COSLOW'S
YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK — 2 — Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
FREE DELIVERY
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers:
Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280. Long Beach 898
Hempstead 1289

Fashion Bowl INC.
Dresses and Sportswear
273 Fulton Avenue
Hempstead, L. I.
Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*

SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square

STUDEBAKER
Sales—Service
Parts
Tels. Hempstead 6100
Floral Park 6110
TRUELSON MOTORS
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq.

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

THE CRICKET LABEL
cricket Shop INC.
815 Franklin Ave., Garden City
Mark of Better Dressed Long Island Women

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 Hempstead 635

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

ITHACA

January - February SALE
Lelong Soap at ½ Price
Delightfully perfumed Lelong Soap, made by the French process—in Lilac, Sweet Pea, Pine, etc. Regular price $2.00 a box, now $1.00
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
JEWELERS

Save Now On Winter Needs in
ROTHSCHILD'S JANUARY SALE OF SALES!

Heinz 57 HOMESTYLE SOUP
ATWATER'S, Grocers
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

Mobilgas
Mel Comfort's Socony Service
SENECA ST. GARAGE
Phone 2505
Gas, Oil, Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
Plus "Friendly Service"
Packard Sales and Service

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Ha. 6-6796 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Night and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
8101A 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIERS
Our 14th Annual
JANUARY FUR SALE
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.
95-08 63RD DRIVE REGO PARK

BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food. Groceries and Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
84-03 Northern Blvd. NE. 9-6731, 6732, 6733

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0429

JAMAICA

Ada Fennell
Barclay Individually Designed Foundations
Clara Pfaff
Wear a Smart-Form and Have a Smart Form
SMART-FORM CORSET SHOP
164-17 Jamaica Ave. Republic 9-7779

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
- NORGE
- KELVINATOR
- G. E.
- PHILCO
- FRIGIDAIRE
- CROSLEY

For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7758
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Jr.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

Tel. Jamaica 6-8520 Eve. Appointments

ROSE RAY
Beauty Shoppe
Formerly of Hollywood
Beauty Culture Complete
88-17 Merrick Road (166th Street)

KENMORE

Kenmore Best Fuels Service
JOHN WILES, Prop.
Jeddo-Highland Coal
Semet-Solvay Coke
Charcoal—Wood
Ri. 6140 91 Euclid Avenue

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

Moeloth & Hofert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 8894

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes *for Women*
Health Spot Shoes *for Men*
Simplex Flexies *for Children*
2870 Delaware Avenue Ri. 2064

LARCHMONT

The CANDY BOX
Luncheons Tea Sodas
Fine Candies
1935 PALMER AVENUE
Tel. Larchmont 2-1248

LYNBROOK

Phone Lynbrook 4569
Buy with Confidence
H. H. KOCH
Jeweler
373 Sunrise Highway, Lynbrook, N. Y.

Theatre Beauty Shoppe

Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245

MAMARONECK

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

Ditman's
SMART CORSETRY
SKILLFUL FITTING
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

CAPPUS Pharmacy
ELIZABETH ARDEN BATH LUXURIES. EARLY AMERICAN TOILETRIES. CHANEL. LENTHERIC. MATCHABELLI
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 — Sales • And • Service — 4
Telephone Manhasset

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

MANHASSET (Continued)

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

MANHASSET FLORIST
Flowers for all occasions by Wire
Irene Kaufman 456 Plandome R.
Tel. Manhasset 760

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone MOunt Vernon 7-2877-J 9-11 a m daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LIKNU Service
LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Mo-8 3070—9225

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger, Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.
1012 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
New Year's Greetings
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 2-5655. 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Good Things to Eat
Always Low in Price
Come See!
Prove it to yourself
GEO. W. LOFT MARKETS
226 North Avenue

Annual January Sale
DR. SCHOLL'S FOOT COMFORT SHOP
462 Main Street
(Next to Arnold Constable's)
N. R. 2-3215

For Smart Corsetry
LA ROSE SHOPPE
All well-known brands. All corsets fitted. No charge for alterations.
525 MAIN ST. Tel. N. R. 2-3532

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-2809
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

D. W. Simpson
Jeweler
Exclusive Lenox Agency
Clocks—Watches
Silverware
LENOX
496 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

Tel. South 8-7264—7265—7268
Arme Employment Agency
340A NINTH STREET
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, BROOKLYN
Select Domestic and Commercial Help
Cooks, Couples — Referenced Help
Chambermaids — of All Nationalities
Gen. House Workers — Private Families
MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m Monday Wednesday Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SOMERS & CONZEN COAL CORP.
756 3rd AVE. 64th & 7th AVE.
SO. 8-3700 SH. RD. 8-7878
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Borough of Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0903-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor St., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 8-2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S PAINT. General Electric Appliances. Irons. Clocks Philco Radios. Wearever Aluminum Sunbeam Mixmasters. Toastmasters

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

POUGHKEEPSIE

HARRYS
Fashion for Young Folks
252-254 Main Street
Clearance Sale
Save 10% to 25% on Quality Apparel for Boys and Girls

It's an Opportune time to buy Housewares for the home—Luckey's is running a special sale on China, Glassware and innumerable things for the home. Come in this week.
Luckey, Platt & Company

In Defense of Your Dollar!
JANUARY SALES
WALLACE CO.

COLLINGWOOD & SEAMAN
Phone 2330 41 Market St.
SAVE FUEL COSTS WITH OUR
LINK-BELT STOKER
COAL WOOD Dustless COAL OIL

Automobile Insurance
"Service That Excels"
Be Prepared for the New Law
Low Rates—Easy Terms
ROSENBERG & KAHN
2 Cannon St. Phone 998

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

G. Schlude's Sons
The FURNITURE STORE
SINCE 1872
Phone 368 150-152 Main Street

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED O. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone He 5-5161

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Established 20 Years Virginia 9-5274
TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose —Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

Miller Auto Repair Service
South Wind Car Heaters
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
8701 104th Street Vir. 7-9646

WONDER DAIRY
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
112-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
for Service Phone Vir. 7-6704

When in need of a TAXICAB Anywhere in Queens Phone
VIRGINIA 7-
BOULEVARD 8- 3999
JAMAICA 6-
a Taxi will be at your door within 5 minutes
AT NO EXTRA COST TO YOU
Serving Queens Since 1920

CASPER & JACK'S
Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving Our Specialty
106-15 Jamaica Ave. Virginia 7-9635

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Receptions
Dinners Banquets
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich Hill 2-2530

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave. near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

SIEDMAN'S
Furriers—Tailors—Cleaners
Skirts Made to Fit
8601 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-9475

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 6108 Hours 10 to 12 & to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

F. BERNET LEIST
Mutual Insurance Service
SAVINGS UP TO 20%
Monroe 5689-J Stone 159
FIRE AUTO MARINE

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd East Glen 6161

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 2-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Refined Homelike Atmosphere
Torii Tea Room
93 N. PARK AVENUE
R. V. C. 1347

SCARSDALE
PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
EASY WASHERS, FRIGIDAIRES
CHAMBERS' RANGES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
11 SPENCER PLACE

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

Insist On
Sealtest Supervised
Milk and Ice Cream
Tel. 4-3121 Schenectady, N. Y.

Barneys
for
FASHIONS
BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

TOWN & COUNTRY SHOP
503 Union Street
Misses' and Women's APPAREL
Telephone 6-6481

SCOTIA

COAL—FUEL OIL
Tel. 6-2341
J. H. Buhrmaster Co., Inc.
421 Sacandaga Rd., Scotia, N. Y.

ST. ALBANS

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER, Inc.
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
200-19 Linden Blvd. Laureiton 8-2357
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Whatever your insurance needs, we can supply them or give counsel.

HERMAN'S DAIRY
Better Groceries
Phones LAureiton 8-6842
187-07 LINDEN BLVD.
Butter, Eggs and Dairy Products
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED

Gulfway Auto Service
JAmaica 6-9547
179th St. and Linden Blvd., St. Albans, L. I.
Complete Motor Tune-up
by Machine
Guaranteed Auto Repairs
Ignition—Starters—Generators
Gulflex Lubricatoin—Cars Washed
FREE PICK-UP AND DELIVERY

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE (Continued)

The BLUMER CO.,
Incorporated
Estab. 1871
January Clearance Sale at Great Savings
Buy Your Furs with Confidence
447 S. WARREN STREET

BROWN BROS. HARDWARE & PAINT
CORPORATION
TWO STORES
S. SALINA AT BRIGHTON
SOUTH AVE. AT BRIGHTON

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson St. Tel. 2-2167

Home Food Co.
Cafeteria and Bakery
118 S. Salina

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

TROY

Established 1900
Dixon Bros.—Milk
Dairy and Poultry Products of the Highest Quality
Ph. 1166W—N210 R. D. 2, No. Troy

Barometers, Thermometers
Field Glasses, Telescopes
LIMERICKS
286 River Street Telephone Troy 2431

UTICA

January Events
Wells' Annual Linen and Bedding Promotion, together with Clearance Sales now in progress, makes January a month of unusual savings. Why not come in, see for yourself the scores of splendid values you'll discover in many departments?
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts
Leather Goods
Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST

WHITE PLAINS

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

For a Wardrobe With Distinction
consult
L. A. Schulman
White Plains, N. Y.
181 MAMARONECK AVENUE

The Largest Variety of
Parker VACUMATIC PENS
In Westchester
Please come in and see them
DRUSS-ROEMER DRUGS
Main St., cor. Mamaroneck Ave.

Clearance Sale!
Boys' and Girls' Clothes at
Stone's CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street W. P. 1279

LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 Bank St. Tel. W. P. 3308

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Winter Clearance Sale!
Boys' and Men's Wear
Reductions from 20% to 50%
Sherman's
86 Mamaroneck Avenue
Two doors from Colony Theatre

Good Things to Eat
Always Low in Price
Come See!
Prove it to yourself
GEO. W. LOFT MARKETS
199 Hamilton Avenue

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
Samuel Hustis W. P. 2565

When you want flowers call
White Plains 2222-2221
Westchester Florists
"We telegraph flowers"
Established 1919 154 Main St.

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY Mgr
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK N. Y
Telephones, Rve 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other laundry—or with any of a similar name.

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810

YONKERS

Good Things to Eat
Always Low in Price
Come See!
Prove It to Yourself
GEO. W. LOFT MARKETS
25 WARBURTON AVENUE

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 3-2574
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays
THIS WEEK
BIRDS-EYE RED PERCH, 27c per lb.

Yonkers' Leading Dairy
473 South Broadway Tel. Yon 3-9155
Prompt Delivery Service

War Seen Keeping Americans at Home

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (AP)—To a large extent this war is going to make America a nation of "home bodies."

This is the opinion of Miss Nancy McClelland of New York, President of the American Institute of Decorators, in Chicago to preside at the 11th Annual Conference of the organization, opening today.

More people are going to stay at home rather than go gadding about here and there, she opined. She gave curtailment of automobile tires as one reason, and said that the purchase of essentials and defense bonds and stamps would leave the people with less money to spend for entertainment away from home.

Milwaukee High School To Make War Tools

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 15 (AP)—Students at Boys' Tech High School studied blueprints and work drawings in the first step of their program to manufacture war industry tools in classrooms.

The program, approved by the Milwaukee School Board Jan. 13, calls for the manufacture of milling machine parts from raw materials furnished by the local Kearney and Trecker Corporation, which holds huge Federal contracts for machine tools.

The students will receive no pay and will not be considered Kearney employees. Company representatives will confer with school and city officials to decide on a method of compensating the school.

Tung Oil Crop Grows

The tung oil crop of the United States will approximate 5,000,000 pounds this year, according to the Department of Commerce.

Truman Report Scorches OPM And Hits Dollar-a-Year Men

Continued from Page 1

hesitated to grant such powers where a real need therefor has been disclosed."

Scores "Business as Usual"

Much of the report's ire is directed against the "Dollar-a-Year" men and against those who worked without compensation (W. O. C.). The Committee charges that many of these men have been unable to divest themselves of the "business as usual" and "my-company-first" attitude which they had acquired through years in private enterprise. Many high OPM officials also retain thier business connections.

The report suggests, therefore, "that steps should be taken by the Office of Production Management to offer government salaries to the "Dollar-a-Year" and "W. O. C." men within the range the Government has paid for positions of similar responsibility in other departments, and that such persons should be required during the duration of their employment by the Government to disassociate themselves from any employment by, or payment from, companies which have obtained large defense contracts."

Perhaps an even severer criticism of the OPM's directorate is that it repeatedly failed to visualize the size of the problem confronting the United States and was thus continually forced to revise its plans, injecting new confusion.

'Let-George-Do-It' Attitude

"Instead of assuming the responsibility of presenting a clear-cut program to the businessmen, the Office of Production Management in almost every important instance (as for example automobiles, aluminum, steel, copper, lead, zinc and numerous others) either has failed to foresee the nature and extent of problems, or has tended to minimize the difficulty and to take half-hearted measures in the vain hope that the problem would solve itself."

On top of this, the OPM is accused of being chronically prejudiced against the small businessman and of permitting big business to treat defense orders as mere sidelines to be filled when the more desirable civilian orders have been taken care of.

Blaming both the OPM and the automobile industry, the report says that no serious consideration was given to suggestions that machine tools of the vast automobile companies be converted to defense production and that, instead, the long and costly process of building new factories was adopted.

"The automobile companies have shown great skill and ability in building the new plants necessary to perform these "side line" contracts, and in assembling the tools and organization with which to operate such plants. But their record of performance from the standpoint of delivering finished articles is most unimpressive."

Praise and Censure for Labor

While not advocating that labor be given to right to dictate how the automobile industry should be run, the report says that labor has valuable suggestions to make and that they should be studied both by the manufacturers and by the OPM.

Using the automobile industry as a means of refuting the frequent statement that there will be no immense defense profits in this war, the report shows that the profits of General Motors jumped from $288,256,000 for the entire year of 1939 to $320,743,000 for the year 1940. For the first nine months of 1941, however, these profits had risen to $367,242,000. This indicates that the 1941 profits were about double those of 1939 despite increased taxes.

Coincidental with its criticism of the OPM's steadfast refusal to enforce the widest possible farming out of subcontracts to little concerns, the Committee recommends that the Government recall a number of long-term contracts and shorten the delivery dates, thereby forcing a greater measure of subcontracting.

In dealing with the labor and strike problem, the Truman Committee is convinced that strikes and threatened strikes "seriously handicapped" the defense program.

No Co-ordination on Planes

"Labor, as well as industry, must assume responsibility for the meager production of defense articles. Both labor and industry have been too much concerned with their own interests and too little concerned with the national welfare. Larger wages and profits will be of no use to either labor or industry if the war is lost.

"The trouble is that too little attention is given to the duty they both owe to their country."

Harum-scarum utilization of the airplane industry is given as a prime example of faulty absent planning.

"Apparently, there never has been and is not now any real planned and co-ordinated program for the production of aircraft. Our services have merely purchased what the manufacturers had to offer instead of planning to use available facilities to produce what they needed at maximum capacity."

Among the rare plaudits contined in the report is that given the Maritime Commission which the Committee believes "has done a good job" considering the handicaps under which shipbuilding labors in this country.

Charges Graft at Arms Plant

A particularly detailed portion of the report deals with the conditions uncovered at the Wolf Creek Ordnance Plant, Milan, Tenn.

"From a review of the transcript of the hearings, and the affidavits submitted by the contractor, as well as those subsequently obtained by the Committee, it will be found that the record is replete with testimony indicating lack of intelligent planning, both as to design and co-ordination of effort, salaries paid beyond the scope of duties performed, and paid, in a number of cases, to friends, relatives and wives of the key personnel, improper accounting procedure, overvaluation and improper accounting procedure, overvaluation and improper handling of equipment, irregularities in the Purchasing Department, discrimination against vendors, labor racketeering and shake-downs.

"In short, there was a large number of irregularities, indicating a lack of co-operation on the part of the contractors and a program of construction not directed toward constructing this project with a maximum of economy of the taxpayers' money."

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time).
Evening Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m)

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time).
Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6:15 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time).

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
Third Sunday, 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Christian Science Lectures

Saturday, Jan. 24, Auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, repeated by transcription from studio of WRUL, 8:45 a. m., 17.75mc (16.9m), 15.35mc (19.5m) and 9:00 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m).
Sunday, Feb. 8, 3 p. m. Auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Richmond Hill, N. Y., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Note—to convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time, add 5 hours and 2 hours additional for British Summer Time.

Ford Breaks Ground For Plane-Job School

DETROIT, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company today broke ground for a $500,000 school to train workers for jobs in the adjacent Willow Run bomber plant now under construction.

The new training project will be operated as part of the Ford school system, now an important part of the River Rouge plant.

Frederick E. Searle, head of the Ford school system, said the new school "will go a long way toward overcoming a future shortage of skilled aircraft workers."

"By the time that production work begins to gather speed in the bomber plant we hope to have trained workers graduating from our new school into key jobs," Mr. Searle declared. "The school will have a capacity of 7,500 to 8,000 students, all of them learning a wide variety of essential aircraft mechanical trades."

The new education unit, scheduled for completion next May, will be known as the Ford Airplane Bomber School. It will be open only to Ford employees.

Giddyap Dobbin, Road's Ours Again

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Jan. 15 (AP)—One of the nation's few remaining buggy manufacturers today viewed the tire and automobile pinch with pardonable equanimity.

Owner Edward Knapp of the Standard Vehicle Co. went so far as to say: "The horse and buggy days are coming again."

He has orders for more than 500 buggies and his pay roll is the largest since 1919—10 men.

Mr. Knapp has just returned from Barnesville, Ga., where he bought the stock of the Smith Buggy Co., which quit after 50 years in the business.

Mr. Knapp's firm was founded in 1891 in nearby Cincinnati, then a big buggy and wagon center. The company prospered during the first World War, when automobiles were still experimental, but after 1919 began laying off employees, one by one.

Recently he received an order for 500 buggies, from a mail order house and 25 more farm vehicles are going to Lafayette, La., in a few days. Walter P. Chrysler, Jr., the automobile man, will get delivery on a special buggy at his summer home in Virginia within a month.

Land Confiscation For Defense Upheld

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15 (AP)—Government action in taking over 72 acres of Oakland waterfront land was upheld yesterday by Judge Francis H. Garrecht, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

"When the greatest combination of autocratic powers of all time is ruthlessly engaged in an attempt to strangle the liberty of the world, to delay action in achieving military objectives may well be fatal," the opinion said.

The condemnation proceedings against the land began Jan. 15, 1941, and 30 days later the Army moved onto the property. The Federal Government made $2,168,000 available to reimburse property owners.

The City of Oakland protested the taking was unconstiutional and filed a motion asking that the Army be vacated. The motion was denied last March 6 by Federal District Judge A. F. St. Sure.

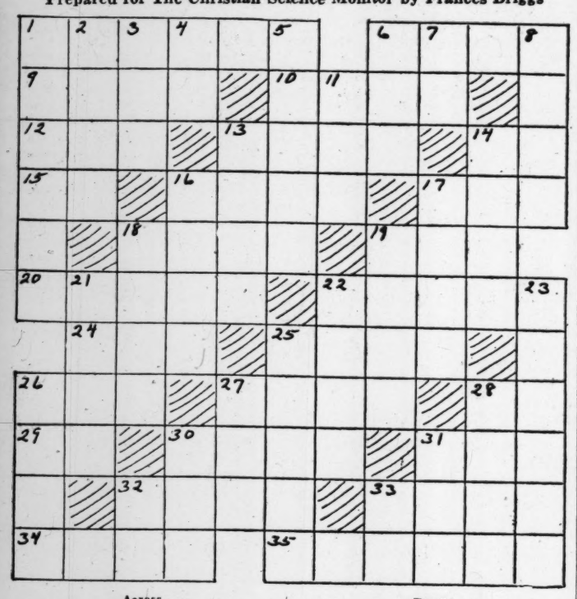
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What great pianist was born near Warsaw?
6—What instrument consists of a lash attached to a handle?
9—What operatic heroine is King Amonasro's daughter?
10—You would find steppes on what continent?
12—Conclusion:
13—Mme. Defarge, in "A Tale of Two Cities," liked to do what?
14—Musical note.
15—What State is north of Nebraska (abbr.)?
16—What did Smollett term "stubborn things" (sing.)?
17—Allow.
18—What is an antonym of "few"?
19—What is a river of China?
20—What part of carrot is edible (pl.)?
22—How would you describe a buffo?
24—Exist.
25—What musical instrument has strings set in an open frame?
26—Before.
27—If you brought back a tomin from Bolivia, it would be what?
28—What is a Marathonian's native land (abbr.)?
29—What was a Roman bronze coin?
30—What is a small steep-banked mountain lake?
31—What is a flying mammal?
32—What is a signal for soldiers to extinguish lights and go to bed?
33—Who is Leonato's daughter in "Much Ado About Nothing"?
34—What mythical character rode in chariot drawn by goats?
35—What is middle name of Richard Byrd, American rear admiral, aviator, and explorer?

Down

1—Who sent famous dispatch "Veni, vidi, vici"?
2—What is female of red deer called?
3—Not even.
4—What State of U. S. is noted for its coal mines (abbr.)?
5—What is a French city on Meurthe River?
6—Attic salt is what?
7—What exclamation expresses sudden perception of surprise?
8—Richard Le Gallienne is what?
11—To perch.
13—Topeka is capital of what State (abbr.)?
14—Guido —— painted "Aurora."
16—Destiny.
17—Aime Argand invented a kind of what?
18—What is comparative of "much"?
19—Little Boy Blue summoned charges with what?
21—What would propel a caique?
22—Who was Abel's brother?
23—Who resembles Darnay in "A Tale of Two Cities"?
25—What animal is mentioned as being so many hands in height?
26—If you were in Madison, Wis., in what direction would you travel to reach Milwaukee?
27—What magic thing enabled Fortunatus to be transported to any desired place?
28—Certain system of instruction in schools originated in what city in Indiana?
30—Sailor.
31—What is a thorny tree in India?
32—Towards.
33—Masculine pronoun.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

With the changes in power over different areas in Europe, Africa and the Pacific Ocean, we may expect stamps of warring nations to carry overprints for use of their troops in correspondence. In some areas these overprinted stamps have been superseded by special sets of stamps. This is particularly

Bermuda's new air-mail stamp

noticeable in German dominated countries. Also names that have been dormant in our philatelic catalogue have been revived, as well as new names added. From Alsace-Lorraine a series of stamps is expected for both Alsace and for Lorraine on both of which is to be

Ruben Dario commemorative from Nicaragua.

shown a portrait of Hitler. From Yugoslavia several countries have been carved and of these Croatia, Dalmatia, Lubliana, Serbia, Montenegro, and Slovenia are scheduled to have separate emissions of stamps. The Free French Colonies of French India, French Equatorial Africa, and French Oceania are having special sets of stamps printed in London. St. Pierre and Miquelon may also have Free French stamps issued in view of the recent developments. The Vichy government has made plans for issuing "Defense of the Empire" stamps for some 20 French Colonies. Protected States within the British Colony of Aden have been promised separate series of postage stamps. These Protected States include Kathiri and Qa'aiti. With Haile Selassie I again on the throne of Ethiopia we can expect a new series of stamps for this country. The initials "M. E. F." printed on stamps of Great Britain have appeared in East and North Africa for postal use in English occupied territory of Italian Colonies there. The values reported so far are the 1-penny, 2d., 2½d., 3d. and 5d. The initials stand for "Middle East Force."

Stamps From Other Lands

Bermuda—Illustrated elsewhere in this column is the new 7½d. air-mail stamp picturing the Longtail in flight together with the seal of the colony and a portrait of King George VI. A spray of local flowers is shown at the lower right corner of the design.

Nicaragua — Stamps commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the passing of the poet Ruben Dario have been received. These include a 10-centavos in red for postal use and a 20c., violet; 35c., green; 40c. orange and 60c. blue for airmail use.

STAMPS

FREE—THE STAMP FINDER! Send today for big, new edition, fully illustrated, enabling you instantly to identify all difficult stamps. Also fine packet strange, fascinating stamps from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Monaco, Patiala, Cyprus, etc., including Maps, Ships, Animals, and Strange Scenes. All free to approval applicants inclosing 3c postage. GARCELON STAMP CO., Box 502, Calais, Maine.

Believe in Signs?

Desk blotters distributed by a Norfolk (Neb.) laundryman show a family of five children. The text reads: "Five reasons why we take in washing."

A San Francisco food store has this sign: "We sell 'No Salt' at 50c a package."

Signs in Mexico City fruit stores inform tourists that "Our platanos (bananas) are all over-ripe." (Mexicans consider bananas unfit to eat unless they are over-ripe.)

On Highway 66, in California, a street sign at the intersection of two main thoroughfares reads "Azusa." Considerable discussion arose before the name of the town was adopted, but finally "AZ" were selected as symbolic of all the letters of the alphabet, and to this were added the letters "USA."

Living for Less

Heating System

Stoke your furnace to cut down coal bills by making a good fire, banking it well and not shaking

it too often. (Once or twice a day is enough to dislodge the ash.) To trim the cost of replacing parts, consult your local furnace man on care of equipment. To keep from "heating all outdoors" weatherstrip your windows with materials you can get at the five and ten cent store; stop up holes or chinks in the roof and outside walls. Warm air rises and will escape through chinks in a roof which is rainproof and every bit of heat that escapes costs you money.

(AP) Feature Service

Articles revealing simple methods of solving the high cost of living without reducing living standards will appear from time to time on this page under the title "Living for Less."

Who Is This?

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed, after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

By Frank P. Foster, II

This gentleman from Vermont was a real, true nephew of his Uncle Sam—born on the fourth of July in the year 1872. His ancestors were New England farmers. His father was a selectman and moderator, was town constable for a time, and member of the house of the State Legislature.

The subject of this sketch entered Amherst College in 1891. After graduating, he studied law in Northampton and, in 1897, began its practice. He was Governor of Massachusetts in 1919.

(Score—100)

This man was shy, taciturn, silent, and considered cold. He was not, as the saying goes, what you would call a good mixer. He said, "We need more of the office desk and less of the show window in politics."

(Score—75)

While this man was Governor of Massachusetts, the Boston police threatened to go on strike. He called out the entire state guard and took charge of the police department. The strike was promptly broken and order restored. He was later elected Vice-President of the United States and, later still, became President.

(Score—25)

Answer Appears Elsewhere on This Page

In Lighter Vein

Overheard on the Bus

"If we only had this cold weather in the summer when it's warmer, instead of in the winter, we'd be able to cut down on our fuel bill."

What An Ocean!

Two ladies, in wiser times, were on a very large and elaborate ocean liner. Their breakfast menu, a 24-page affair, did not carry the item they wanted, so they called the waiter.

"Waiter," they said, "please bring us a plate of pickled herring."

"Sorry," answered the waiter, "we have no pickled herring. Only what you see on the menu."

"No pickled herring?" demanded the woman. "You call this an ocean???"—(AP).

Very Helpful

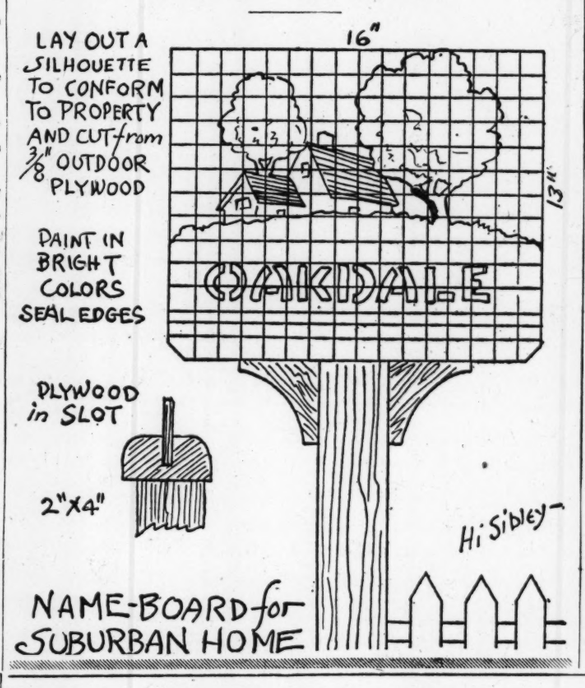
Charles is one of those people who always try to look on the bright side of things. Well, one day he saw a little fellow weeping his eyes out, so he crossed over the road to see if he could help.

"And what's the matter?" he asked.

"Boo-oo," wept the youngster, pointing to a broken egg on the ground. "I threw that egg up in the air, but didn't catch it, boo-oo."

"Never mind," said Charles, cheerfully, "you'll 'catch it' when you get home."—Montreal Star.

Make It Yourself



A Verse for Today . . .

And I will bring the blind by a way that they knew not; I will lead them in paths that they have not known: I will make darkness light before them, and crooked things straight. These things will I do unto them, and not forsake them.

—Isa. 42:16

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Most Wood Floats But a Waterlogged Piece Sinks?

Any object will float in water if its weight is less than that of the water it displaces. A solid piece of iron or steel will sink in water, but a steel ship will float and carry heavy loads of passengers and merchandise. The solid steel sinks because it weighs more than the water it displaces. The steel ship will float, however, because its total weight—hull, equipment, passengers, cargo, and air it contains—is less than the weight of the water it displaces.

The material of which wood is composed is heavier than water. If a piece of wood floats, it is because of the fact that it contains air. Wood is made up chiefly of tiny tubes or cells of various kinds. Some cells convey water from the roots to the leaves. Others store away plant food, and still others strengthen the wood. If the cells are thick-walled, the wood will be heavy and dense, while if the cell walls are thin, the wood will be light.

Some kinds of wood are more dense than others. Wood that is fresh-cut—its cells filled with water and other liquids—is more dense than wood that is thoroughly dried out and seasoned. Green oak wood will sink in water. Some dense tropical woods will sink even after they are well seasoned. However, practically all wood grown in the United States will float in water after it has been dried. Arborvitae, for example, is so light that it will float with two-thirds of its bulk above water. Its density, consequently, is about one-third that of water.

However, when a piece of wood which will float when dry has been left in water for a long time, the water gradually seeps into the cells and fibers of the wood, driving out the air. The taking in of the water adds nothing to the wood's buoyancy, while driving out the air is a long step in the opposite direction. When the exchange of water for air is complete, the wood is "water-logged" and sinks. Water-logged wood sinks because it is no longer as light as the water which it displaces.—W. P. Keasbey

Monitor Camera Club from Bill Rankin, Southgate, Calif.

Letting Off Steam

Daily Quotation

Work is not man's punishment. It is his reward and his strength and his pleasure.

—George Sand

Camera Comment

Prizes of $100 a month in Defense Bonds will be awarded American cameramen and artists for pictures useful for military and civilian war posters, U. S. Camera Magazine has announced. Edward Steichen, photo advisor to the Office of Emergency Management, and Photographer Margaret Bourke-White, who just returned from Moscow, are among the judges in the contest, which is under the magazine's sponsorship.

The magazine also announced that two thousand copies will be mailed free each month during 1942 to Army camps and Naval stations and ships so that camera fans now in the armed services can keep up with their hobby. The move is prompted, the publishers state, by a conviction that civilian arts and hobbies should be continued during wartime to maintain service morale.

Answer to WHO IS THIS?
Calvin Coolidge

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Power of the Press

Rockford, Ill.

Private Joseph Dee Everingham was feeling very lonely at Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois. His home, in Clearwater, Fla., seemed farther away than ever for day after day his name was not called when the mail was distributed.

In desperation he sat down and wrote a letter to a Chicago morning newspaper. In the letter he said, "I'm certainly the loneliest private this side of the Mississippi. I'd surely appreciate hearing something about something." The letter was published on the morning of December 24.

By Christmas Eve he had received 18 telegrams and 12 cards. Most of them read, "Keep your chin up. Sending package later."

Christmas morning saw a deluge of parcels, letters and cards. By the day after Christmas postal authorities estimated that he had received 40 packages and 350 letters.

A large department store shipped a big box of goodies. Humorist Bugs Baer sent a fruit cake. A grandmother with four grandsons in the army offered to knit something. Among the gifts were lobsters, sardines, cheese, an electric pants presser, a sewing kit, a pair of scissors, five toothbrushes, a pile of stationery and stamps, a dictionary, four sweaters, and many pairs of socks. He got enough Sunday dinner invitations to last him until the war is over.

One woman had addressed a Christmas card to Winston Churchill at the White House but when she read of the lonely private, she crossed out the distinguished Briton's name and sent it to the lowly American doughboy.

With the coming of 1942, Private Everingham was still receiving mail and was still attempting to answer every letter, card, and gift. He was being assisted in this work by volunteer soldier secretaries who receive ample refreshments in lieu of a salary.

The 25-year-old soldier says, "Nobody can ever tell me anything about the power of the press. All I can say is, "Wow!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Simplified*

By Le Pelley

SOME PROBLEM! — WE MADE THE SNOW MAN SO BIG WE CAN'T GET HIS HEAD ON
HE'S TOO HIGH — WE SHOULD HAVE THOUGHT OF THAT
WE NEED A DERRICK ...
WELL — I GUESS THERE'S ONLY ONE SOLUTION....
MODERNISTIC SNOW MAN BY TUBBY
LePelley

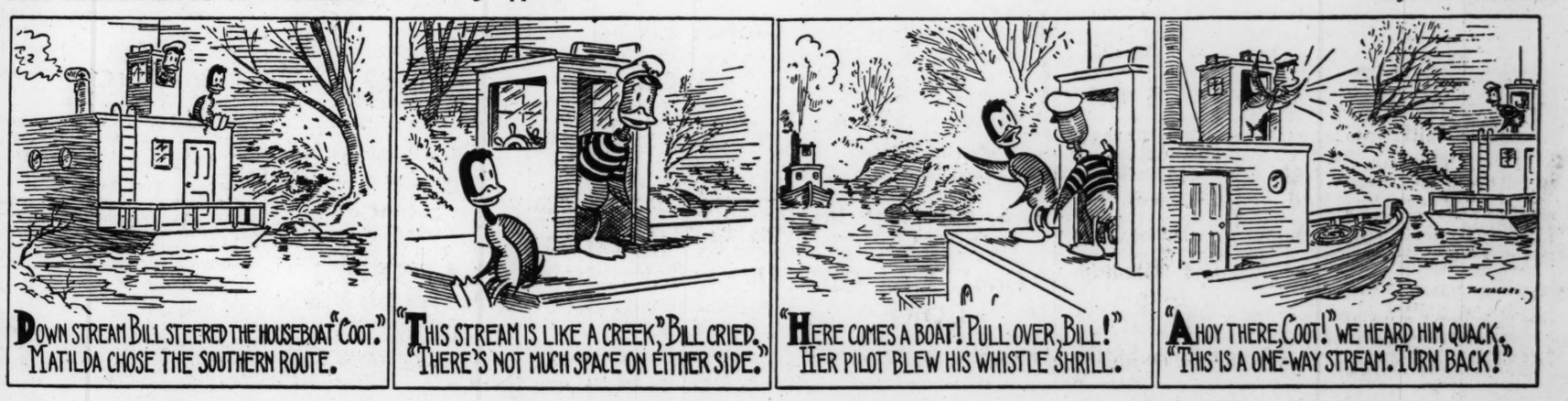
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Good News!*

By Rodgers

Boy, oh, boy!
Today I overheard the folks say they were going to Florida for a few months!
So — that explains all the summer clothes business!
And I know I'm going along! Otherwise why would the Boss be building that dog crate?
But, pshaw, come to think of it, I'm not going to like being cooped up in that ol' thing! No sir-e-e!!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Wrong Approach*

By The Hagers


DOWN STREAM BILL STEERED THE HOUSEBOAT "COOT." MATILDA CHOSE THE SOUTHERN ROUTE.
"THIS STREAM IS LIKE A CREEK," BILL CRIED. "THERE'S NOT MUCH SPACE ON EITHER SIDE."
"HERE COMES A BOAT! PULL OVER, BILL!" HER PILOT BLEW HIS WHISTLE SHRILL.
"AHOY THERE, COOT!" WE HEARD HIM QUACK. "THIS IS A ONE-WAY STREAM. TURN BACK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Total Victory

The only way to deal with a Prussian, Wickham Steed once said, is to "step on his toe and keep stepping on it until *he* says: 'I beg your pardon.'" The method has severe implications—more stringent perhaps than the former editor of The Times, of London, would seriously prescribe. But it does indicate the problem of the Prussian mentality which has altered but little under the swastika.

That mentality is not changed by hints of possible changes of the guard in Germany. Whatever the facts may be behind the extensive rumors of shifts in the German High Command—whatever the facts may be behind the reports of plots to overthrow Hitler—it is clear that the war is being waged against a state of thought which must be corrected before men will find order and peace.

A major puzzle in the Reich is the extent to which the Führer is the prisoner of the Army and the extent to which the Army, in turn, is the prisoner of the Nazi Party. But too many people in the past have believed that they could "use" Hitler. The Nationalists tried it. The industrialists tried it. Individuals like Franz von Papen and Alfred Hugenberg tried it. And they all failed.

Some German Army leaders are still trying. Hitler gave them the opportunity they sought to build and unleash a vast war machine. Defeat or loss of their own power troubles them much more than Naziism. If in power, they too would seek German domination of other peoples. The fight for ultimate power within the Reich still continues. But whether the generals or Hitler finally gain control, the threat to liberty and to decency in the world would be the same.

As George Santayana has said, those who fail to remember the past are condemned to repeat it. The only way to defeat totalitarianism is through total victory.

Arguing Against Balance

Two arguments have been widely used by farm bloc Senators in attempting to justify the torpedoing of the price control bill with amendments. It remains to be seen whether this bloc can take any pride in its handiwork in the face of President Roosevelt's sharp and justified criticism.

One line of pleading is to the effect that even current prices for certain farm products, particularly cotton, represent a wage of 20 cents an hour or less to the workers who produce them, while Federal legislation requires wages of 40 cents or better in industry. Such comparisons do not take into account some compensations of farm life. Moreover there is little wisdom in jeopardizing the war effort to try to accomplish a social revolution, especially when if the price of cotton could be lifted to 40 cents a pound this would have the peacetime effect of destroying the demand for cotton.

The other argument voiced by political friends of agriculture is that the war emergency gives the farmer his only opportunity to make up for years of small earnings when prices for his products were below "parity." The price control bill would allow a ceiling of 110 per cent of farm parity in recognition of this point, but the farm bloc is not satisfied with that.

The index of buying power of farm products—that is, the ratio between prices the farmer receives and prices he pays for things—stands now above 95 per cent of the 1909-14 ratio chosen by farm groups as being fair. This would indicate that a pretty good balance already exists between present agricultural and industrial prices. In fact, farm prices rose 22 per cent during 1941 while prices paid by farmers rose only 4 per cent.

If the war were to be taken as an occasion for every group to "cash in," it could be argued with equal propriety that the armament makers should be allowed to charge all the traffic would bear since they have little business in peace time, or that industrial workers and farm help should demand the highest wages scarcity could enforce so as to make up for months of unemployment.

Agriculture has more to gain in the long run from helping to keep the Nation's economy in balance than from trying to exploit a temporary advantage. High prices would sow seeds of a post-war agricultural depression whereas reasonable prices will help assure stability.

Someone else may have tried to frighten us about a shortage of gasoline, but when it came to sugar we were just scaring ourselves.

U-Boat Off Rhode Island

Although the audacious submarine attack on a Panamanian tanker 60 miles off Block Island brings the Battle of the Atlantic right into America's front yard, such attacks are not likely to be frequent. Germany is believed to have quite a number of submarines with a cruising radius sufficient to operate that far from home. That one has only now struck in this area is probably due to the enemy's extreme caution about running afoul the American Navy's shore-based patrol bombers. In the last war, Germany did not wait for a formal declaration before attacking American ships in the ocean crossroads off Nantucket.

Many believe that airplanes have been the most effective single factor in reducing allied shipping losses in the Atlantic. Air patrols are especially effective near shore where the watch can be ceaseless and thorough. Only in darkness and bad weather has the enemy undersea force much of a chance to attack. And this chance seems even more remote, now that the Navy's air and sea patrols have been roused by the Nazis' scoring a hit so close home.

Beyond Oratory at Rio

The consultations among representatives of the twenty-one American Republics, just begun in Rio de Janeiro, would have taken a different form had inter-American solidarity been genuinely solid.

From that sobering comment stems the second and most compelling issue before the conferees. It is: How far are the larger countries of Latin America prepared to go in defense of the hemisphere, and in support of the other remaining free peoples around the world?

The situation is thrown into perspective by noting the difference of action toward the war by Latin American countries.

Costa Rica immediately took its place at the side of the United States, a full partner under arms, as in peace. Costa Ricans were willing to throw everything into the common effort without hesitation. This democratic and peace-minded people did not need, nor ask, for another opportunity to talk.

All the eight other smaller countries close to the United States followed Costa Rica promptly.

The larger countries declared their solidarity and took measures short of war, such as freezing Nazi-Fascist-Japanese funds. In effect, they became non-belligerents on the side of the United States and the other American belligerents.

Certainly no one in the United States ought to chide another friendly and cooperative country for hesitating before plunging into war. The United States held back until tons of bombs actually fell on its territory at Pearl Harbor.

Rio should serve several useful purposes, in view of the indicated divisions, doubts, and uncertainties that still throw a blanket of fog over South American policy.

Rio should give vent to South American emotions which draw strength and decision from oratory.

Rio should marshal, as Geneva used to marshal, the multiple power of small, alert nations in their insistence that larger nations—which tend to move more slowly and to be weakened by divided counsels—throw off torpor and inaction that might prove damaging or fatal to the hemisphere.

Rio should serve to stiffen the resolve and integrate the action of nations already united in their resistence to aggression.

Rio should devise the most effective means for giving maximum effect to this degree of hemisphere solidarity.

Good Books for Good Men

New York City is evidently setting a good example in the national Victory Book Campaign. The request for 10,000,000 volumes to supplement Government libraries for the armed services has brought from Manhattan citizens already a readable pile of books, some of them still in fresh jackets.

The societies co-operating in making the collections, in banks, schools, stations, and public libraries, are urging the giving of books which are really useful rather than merely dumping onto the heap old mail-order catalogues, obsolete "home doctors," unread and unreadable novels, and the miscellaneous host of cast-offs such campaigns sometimes gather in. Contributions already received vary from translations of Horace to Buchan's "The Thirty-Nine Steps."

Many no doubt will wish to express their appreciation of the army by donating books which they themselves esteem.

Our Readers Say—

Today's Women Active in War *and* Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the many fine editorials and letters which have appeared in the Monitor in regard to the peace that must follow the war, one important phase seems to me to have been neglected except by two writers, Pearl Buck and J. B. Priestley. In articles appearing in the Monitor several months ago each of these authors stressed the importance of women at the peace table and in government in general. I agree with them that this participation of women in helping to decide what kind of postwar world we shall live in is an essential of a lasting and constructive peace.

In this connection I recall the words of a noted lecturer whom I heard a few years ago: "Men have been ruling the world since prehistoric days. They have now reduced it to a state of chaos. Women certainly couldn't have done any worse. They might have done better. Why not give them a chance to work 50-50 with men to build a better world?"

We must admit that a good many women have done a pretty fair job in co-operating with men in the home, the school, and the church. And the British women have proved that they can go all out for defense and do some of the hardest and most dangerous jobs with courage and efficiency. Nor will the women of our own country be far behind them as the need arises. It will be very hard to say to these women when the war is over: "Now go back to your homes and children and don't worry your heads about what the new world order is to be. We men will take care of all that."

No, if we are to build a just, lasting, and constructive peace, the wisdom and experience of women must not be passed by. I should like to see at the Peace Conference an equal number of men and women from each country. Every nation has wise, capable, and civic-minded women who are eminently qualified to deal with postwar problems, or at least as well qualified as many of the men who would sit at the peace table.

Each of us can make our own nominations. Right now to mention a few I think of Judge Florence Allen, Mrs. Roosevelt, and Mrs. Florence Harriman from our own country; Ellen Wilkinson and Vera Brittain of Great Britain; Mlle. Eve Curie of France, the first woman ever to hold a post in the French Cabinet.

Every country has these capable and devoted women. It is our part to see that their contribution to the postwar world is not lost.

Galesburg, Ill. E. E.

Hoarders Help Hitler

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Three cheers for your editorial on sugar hoarding. I wish every newspaper in the country would copy it!

Recently I have been shocked by hearing people actually brag in public about having very large amounts of sugar, up to over 150 pounds, stored away untouched, while they were buying up all they could at the stores. Can't they realize that they are doing exactly what Hitler and the Japs have been doing—taking what they want, when they want it? Actually stealing from poorer people who are defenseless against such hoarders because their own income is so small that they can buy only "from hand to mouth," and from "decent" people who are having to go without just because some higher instinct forces them to still try to keep decent?

War will continue until we all learn, perhaps through tragic experience, that we cannot be "little Hitlers," even unintentionally, and hope for a peaceful world.

Brookline, Mass. I. M. TRYING

Singing "Star-Spangled Banner"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems to me that the writer of the letter about the "Star-Spangled Banner" is right in her arguments for retaining "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the American national anthem. It would indeed "be impossible to find anything to take its place unless similarly inspired," as she said. And as for its being unsingable, we can leave it in its original arrangement for the Carusos to sing, but there are other arrangements that anybody with ordinary range of voice can sing easily enough.

Some time in 1940, around Memorial Day, I believe, the Boston Herald printed a service version, which was prepared for the Army and Navy to sing. This is in four flats and does not go higher than E flat. I know a group which uses it in their patriotic singing bees with great success. H. E. C.

Boston.

Beer in Army Camps

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my appreciation of the recent editorial in The Christian Science Monitor entitled, "Inconsistency?" in which attention is called to the campaign of the Woman's Home Companion for safety on the highways, while at the same time it has published a very subtle full page advertisement of beer, which is acknowledged by the National Safety Council as one of the main causes of automobile accidents.

Another great inconsistency which claims our attention is the sale of beer by the Government in army encampments when they are supposed to be trying to build up the men to great physical fitness and accuracy of marksmanship: two things which beer helps to destroy. FANNY CARPENTER HALL

Salem, N. J.

Towards Real Freedom

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A people should be judged not only by how far they have traveled towards a more democratic form of government, but by the extent to which they are endeavoring today to grow still nearer to their ideal of democracy.

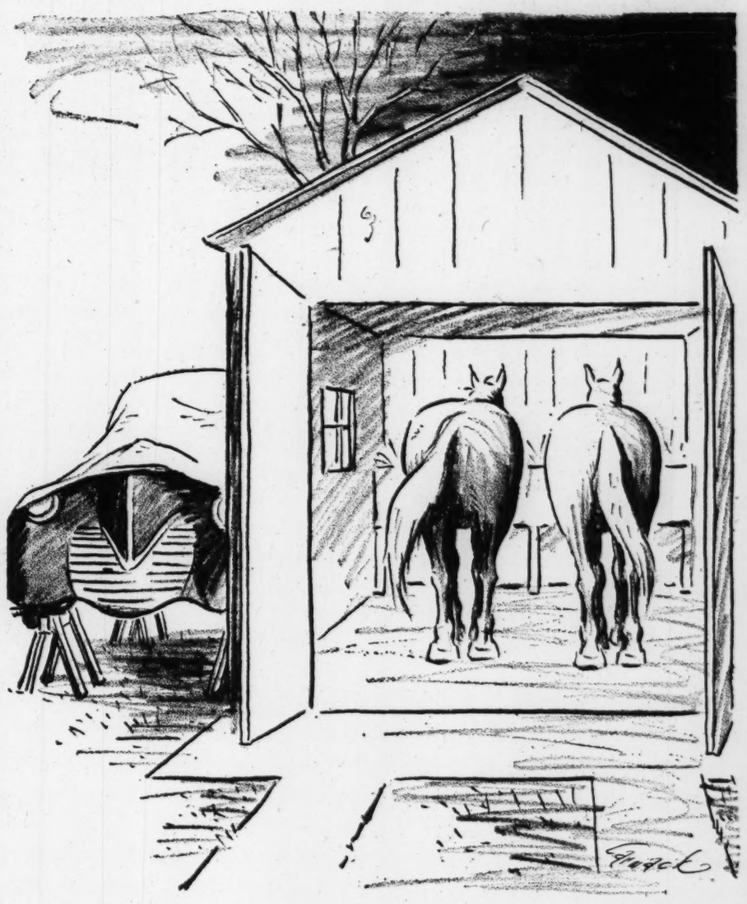
Half a century ago Russia burst the bonds of slavery. But it would be absurd to expect that a people who knew nothing of real freedom would at one jump achieve an ideal form of government.

I venture to say that I doubt very much if any other country has progressed as fast as Russia has in that little span of time.

Winter Haven, Fla. HAROLD ROWNTREE

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Two in Every Garage?



Grandma Rea

Peggy is studying American history now. The textbook is large and thick with many tables, charts and diagrams and a few pictures. On Parents' Day when I visited the school I found the history teacher a serious-faced young man with an earnest, patient voice who was lecturing to the students on "The Pioneer Era of Our History." The boys and girls, rather restless and inattentive, were typical of a large metropolitan high school. They were of many racial backgrounds, a dark-eyed Italian girl, several tall Polish boys, a swarthy Greek boy, a refugee brother and sister from England. As I sat listening to the young teacher I thought about Grandma Rea and wished she could be there to tell the boys and girls about "our pioneer era."

I had the good fortune to learn most of my American history by word of mouth. I heard about Dan'l Boone and log-cabin days from my grandfather who taught school in Kentucky in the 50's. I learned of the Civil War from my great-uncle Dan, who went as a bugler lad through all the four years of it. I heard stories of Andersonville Prison from a man who suffered there. I knew Lincoln from the stories told by a man who had lived in Springfield as a boy. When it came to the pioneer times I felt almost as if I had lived through them myself.

* * *

The little foothill town in Colorado where I grew up had been settled in 1859 by men and women who came west in covered wagons. In the early 1900's many interesting characters were left from those days. There was Rocky Mountain Joe, the old guide, who still wore his hair long under his sombrero and dressed in fringed breeches, flannel shirt and moccasins; "Aunt Emmy," who had been captured by the Blackfeet as a tiny child and lived among them up in Montana until rescued at 18 by the Army Captain who later married her, and, best-loved of all, "Grandma" Rea.

She and her young husband with their three small children had come all the way from Kentucky in a covered wagon. The trip took from May till October, and it was a summer she often lived over in memory, a long, adventurous summer. They had started out for California, but there were so many heart-breaking delays what with flooded streams, broken wagons, Indian raids, treachery in camp, that they had given up that plan and stopped in Colorado. Gold had been discovered in the canyons of the foothills and it was in the shelter of the rugged, rock-strewn mountains that they had camped with a few other families for the winter. They built crude log cabins as quickly as they could, for snow came early that year.

Grandma Rea often declared that that cabin seemed lovelier to her than any home she afterward lived in. After living outdoors for so many months, the shelter of the rough walls meant peace and home. They had brought several bolts of cloth with them and from the red calico one Grandma Rea cut curtains for her windows, the very first curtains to go up in the settlement. Her husband went to "the diggings" all winter to look for gold. She often told me how glad she was to see him when he came down in the spring.

"Flour was a hundred dollars a barrel, but I made huckleberry pie for dinner that day," she used to say. "And when he sat down and saw that dinner he just blubbered. Those men had lived on parched corn and what fish they could catch during the last few weeks."

* * *

Grandma Rea led a very active life. When a band of wild horses was seen racing across the mesa she rode with the men to help in their capture. She broke and rode the handsome black animal she brought back with her.

Grandma Rea was advanced in years when I knew her, but she still rode a horse and was the only person in that western town who used a side-saddle, the same one she had brought from Kentucky. All her life she loved and understood horses. Once when she saw an angry man whipping his trembling horse because the poor beast was afraid to cross the creek, she got out of her buggy and led the horse across. Then she gave the ashamed man such a lecture on kindness to horses that he was never able to meet her gaze again.

How we youngsters loved to sit on her porch, munching doughnuts and listening to stories about Chief Left Hand and his band of Arapahoes. She would point out across the peaceful valley, dotted with farms, and tell us she remembered it when herds of antelope grazed there. She told about getting lost when she went into the mountains to pick choke-cherries and buffalo-berries for jelly and how the whole town turned out to search for her.

In 1909 the town celebrated its fiftieth birthday and brought in a tribe of Indians from the reservation. Grandma Rea rode in the procession sitting in a reproduction of the first log cabin with some of us children dressed in costume as her pupils. It was a proud day for her. That day she told us:

"Many folks talk about the romance of the early days. Didn't seem much like romance to us who lived through it—just hard work and doing without things, but always hoping for better times for our children. Guess that's been the way with Americans always—wanting better times for the children."

Yes, I wish the boys and girls in the American history class could have heard Grandma Rea. INES MACAULAY

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

The Individual's Worth

There will never be a really free and enlightened State, until the State comes to recognize the individual as a higher and independent power, from which all its own power and authority are derived, and treats him accordingly. I please myself with imagining a State at last which can afford to be just to all men, and to treat the individual with respect as a neighbor; which even would not think it inconsistent with its own repose, if a few were to live aloof from it, not meddling with it, nor embraced by it, who fulfilled all the duties of neighbors and fellowmen. A State which bore this kind of fruit, and suffered it to drop off as fast as it ripened, would prepare the way for a still more perfect and glorious State, which also I have imagined, but not yet anywhere seen. —From "Civil Disobedience" (1849), by HENRY DAVID THOREAU.

The Wide Horizon

Reunion in Rio

By Carlyle Morgan

The inter-American conference in Brazil's capital faces the same complexities and contradictions that have arisen wherever nations have attempted to maintain the fiction of neutrality and isolationism in the midst of global war.

The calling of this conference is in itself, of course, a recognition that the fiction is wearing thin. The Axis' declarations of war on the United States not only administered an effective blitzkrieg to the isolationist movement in North America but thrust upon Central and South America a new set of considerations as to their place in the world of today.

Discussions at previous meetings of American statesmen had already provided some understanding, though rather loose, of the advisability of a joint stand by all American nations in the event of an attack on any one of them. How general were the terms of this understanding may be seen from the fact that nine Latin American nations felt they should declare war on one or more of the Axis Powers after Japan's attack on the United States. Colombia subsequently declared war on Japan, having previously held that country's attack on the United States to be an act of aggression under the Havana Pact of 1940. Among the rest, only Mexico and Venezuela have gone even so far as to break off diplomatic relations with Axis Powers. However, the granting of the rights of a non-belligerent to the United States by its South American neighbors is a result of those discussions. Even Argentina has at last taken part in this neighborly gesture with the opening of its ports to United States battleships without the restrictions usually imposed on ships of a warring nation.

* * *

This is a striking concession from a Government as insistent upon neutrality and isolationism as is Argentina's. Only a week or so ago its Foreign Minister, Dr. Ruiz Guinazu, was talking like a United States Senator at an America First Committee meeting: "This America of ours"—the words are the Argentine Foreign Minister's—"must be preserved for peace, work and the hopes of men."

Still, the German Ambassador to Buenos Aires was recalled to Berlin early this month to "report." Reports from that city say he is not expected to be seen there again. He had already been an object of censure by the Argentine Chamber of Deputies. Though the Argentine Government has indicated its intentions to obstruct any efforts to bring South America actively and unanimously into the anti-Axis front, the other Republics cannot have missed the trend of developments in Argentina itself.

Of course, Argentina is only the most visible obstacle to the militant anti-Axis solidarity for which the United States is working at Rio de Janeiro. Throughout South America are influential minorities who for reasons of their own are partial to totalitarian forms of government. Only the certainty that the Axis is going to lose this war can alter the attitude of these groups. There seems little doubt, however, that the peoples of South America are for the most part sympathetic to the United States' stand. It may be recalled that when in the First World War the United States decided to oppose autocratic Germany this decision appealed strongly to many South Americans as an expression of idealism.

* * *

The United States delegation arrives in Rio de Janeiro while the memory of Pearl Harbor is fresh. This is an advantage and a disadvantage. It will help to illustrate how obsolete neutrality and isolationism have become. But it leaves South Americans still waiting to see a manifestation of the United States' striking power. It will not, however, greatly modify the reliance which South American nations must place in Anglo-American sea strength nor the knowledge that shipments such as those of Argentine wheat now being discussed for sale to Spain are feasible only if Anglo-American authorities approve.

The United States seems certain to obtain the less spectacular but quite concrete advantages that it seeks at Rio—economic agreements covering war supplies, for example, and more stringent measures to deal with fifth-columnists. Informal polls on questions of war declarations are reported to have favored the possibility of some spectacular developments as well. Experience with Pan-American conferences would seem to preclude any but temperate expectations. But the spadework carried on so long and thoroughly by Washington may result in some satisfactory surprises for the American peoples.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months...$6.00 — One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago.....Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.....611 Olive Street
Kansas City.....1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....1326 Fifth Avenue
London.....Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris.....56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.